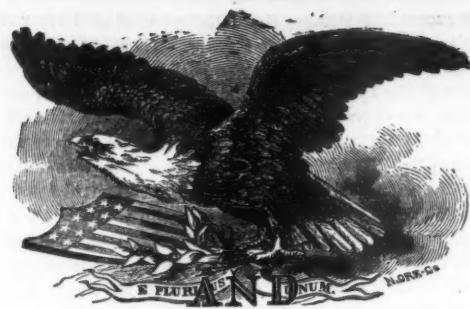


ARMY



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THE AMENDED ARMY BILL.

FTER a long debate the Army Reduction bill passed the Senate last week. A number of important amendments were agreed to. The strength of the rank and file was fixed at 30,000, instead of 25,000, as recommended by the committee, after a strong effort against any reduction. All provisions affecting the pay of officers were stricken out. The section relating to promotions in the staff was amended so as to authorize appointments and promotions in all the staff corps and departments. The provisions for the increase of the retired list, for the payment of from one to two years' pay to officers resigning, and for the discontinuance of the offices of general and lieutenant-general, the reduction of major-generals to three, of brigadier-generals to six, and of the heads of staff departments to colonels, as fast as vacancies occur, were retained. The section creating a board, was amended to read as follows:

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the General of the Army, commanding officers of the several military departments, and chiefs of the several staff departments of the Army, shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, forward to the Secretary of War a list of officers serving in their respective commands deemed by them unfit for the proper discharge of their duties, from any cause except injuries received or disease contracted in the line of his duty, setting forth specifically in each case the cause of such unfitness. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to constitute a board to consist of one major-general, one brigadier-general, and three colonels, three of said officers to be selected from among those appointed to the Regular Army on account of distinguished services in the Volunteer force during the late war, and on recommendation of such board the President may wholly retire any of the said officers so reported with one year's pay. But such retirement shall not be ordered without allowing such officer a hearing before such board to show cause against it.

The section prohibiting Army officers to hold civil offices was retained, and an amendment to except retired officers was lost. The following was added as a new section to the bill:

And be it further enacted, That an act of Congress approved January 21, 1870, entitled "An act relating to retired officers of the Army," be, and the same hereby is, repealed; and any retired officers may be assigned to any duty, except service with troops, and may be detailed to serve as professors in colleges; but while so serving shall be allowed no additional compensation except actual expenses and mileage provided by law.

The other sections of the bill, including the section making it optional with the President to muster out with a year's pay and allowances or furlough on half pay all officers who shall be supernumerary after all transfers, assignments, and retirements have been made, were adopted as reported by the committee. It is certain that the House will not agree to the Senate bill, and that a Conference Committee will be appointed. What such a committee will settle upon it would be impossible to predict. They will hardly under-

take to reduce the Army below the limit fixed by this Senate bill, in view of the news from the Plains and the protest from the Southern members. It is not at all unlikely that between the two houses the Army will be left much as it is. It has been pretty well shaken up between the conflicting schemes, and will be glad of the rest in prospect when Congress adjourns, which it is expected to do in another month.

Most of the Army officers will be sorry to note the disappearance from this amended bill of the clause substituting a definite salary for the present system of pay and allowances, as they expected to fare better under the new system than they have under the old. It would have relieved them, too, from the infelicities attending a system which makes so large a part of their income dependent upon circumstances which do not favor all alike, and might, perhaps, have saved them from some of the differences of opinion which arise between them and the zealous watch-dogs of the Treasury. The allowances now received in addition to the pay proper are treated by the revenue officers as pay, and are taxed accordingly, the five per cent. tax on income being taken out of even the money paid to officers to reimburse them for travelling expenses. All things considered, the section of Mr. WILSON's bill revising the pay list was a good one. It ought not to have broken faith with the General and Lieutenant-General by docking their pay, and to this mistake is due much of the opposition which it encountered.

THE House of Representatives has been engaged during the past week in discussing the Naval Appropriation bill, and several members have improved the opportunity to indulge in the usual style of criticism on the administration of the Navy Department. These criticisms are answered, to some extent, in a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. This letter we shall give another week, when we shall also be able to present the result of Congressional action on the Appropriation bill. Thus far the bill has been amended in the House so as to cut off the 33 1-3 per cent. allowance and fix the pay of officers as follows: Admiral, \$12,000. Vice-admiral, at sea, \$9,000; on shore, \$7,200; waiting orders, \$6,000. Rear-Admiral, at sea, \$6,000; shore duty, \$4,800. Commodores, at sea, \$5,000; shore duty, \$4,000; waiting orders, \$3,000. Captains, at sea, \$4,200; shore duty, \$3,360; waiting orders, \$2,520. It is also provided that no staff officer shall receive a larger amount of pay than a line officer of the same relative rank.

A naval officer calls attention to the fact that the statement made last week that "the Army pay is the same now that it was before the war, while naval officers have had an increase of 33 1-3 per cent." is not strictly correct. The pay of captains, commanders, and lieutenants in the Navy before the war, was as large, and at times greater than it is now, with the 33 per cent. added, as can readily be seen by comparing the pay bill in the Register of 1861 and that of 1870, and adding to the latter the percentage. The pay bill of 1860 was the best pay bill the Navy has ever had. When the additional grades of rear-admiral, commodore, and lieutenant-commander were introduced in the Navy to correspond with grades already exist-

ing in the Army, the number of captains and commodores was reduced, and the pay at the same time reduced, in order that there should be no increase of expense to the naval establishment by the introduction of the new grades. This reduced pay lasted through the war and until every naval officer having a family to support found it impossible to live near a naval station or do sea duty. Under these circumstances Congress passed a law repealing the law forbidding any extra allowances. Secretary WELLES sent around a circular-letter asking every Navy officer within reach to send him a certified statement of his expense for house-rent, fuel, etc. After receiving these papers and consultation with the Naval Committees of both Houses, Mr. WELLES authorized an allowance of 33 per cent. where an officer supplied his own quarters, and 20 per cent. only, when they were furnished him, as a fair equivalent for all these allowances; and that is how the matter stands now.

MR. POLAND, of the House of Representatives, proposes to take from the Quartermaster-General and the Commissary-General the power to adjust claims which was given to them by the act of July 4, 1864. He has introduced a bill devolving upon the proper accounting officers of the Treasury the duties, powers, and prerogatives given by that bill to the above officers. These Treasury officers are also authorized by this bill to review and revise any decision hereafter made by the Quartermaster or Commissary General adverse to any claim, in whole or in part, where application for such review shall be made within six months after the passage of this act.

The bill further enacts that in all cases where the decisions of the accounting officers of the Treasury have been or may be unfavorable to any claim, the claimants shall have the right to appeal to the Court of Claims within one year after the passage of this act, or after such decision, with the usual appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States; and it removes the limitation of six years after the cause of action originated, fixed by the tenth section of the act of March 3, 1863, to amend the act establishing the Court of Claims. This proposition to reopen the decisions of the Quartermaster-General and the Commissary-General looks like the work of some disappointed contractor.

THE 30th of May is the day chosen by the society of the Grand Army of the Republic for the annual memorial service in honor of our dead heroes. On that day their graves will be decked with flowers by their surviving comrades, who will then dedicate themselves anew to the cause of nationality, for which they and their brethren fought together. In observance of the day, Quartermaster-General MEIGS has issued an order to the officers of his department in charge of the National Cemeteries, directing them to cause all work on the cemeteries to be suspended, excepting such as is necessary to the preparation for the occasion, and to admit all organized processions or parties visiting them for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies, and to extend to them necessary facilities, so far as is in their power. During this generation at least, Decoration Day promises to be numbered among the national holidays. It is fitting that one day in the year should be devoted to a service so befitting the recollections of a contest which compels the victor to forget his triumph in consideration for the vanquished.

THE ARMY.

BREVET Major-General George Stoneman assumed command of the Department of Arizona, headquarters at Prescott, on May 3. The department embraces the Territory of Arizona and so much of California as lies south of a line from the northwest corner of Arizona to Point Conception.

ORDERS from headquarters Department of the Missouri, dated May 6, announce that hereafter no ordnance or ordnance stores will be issued in this department to railway or telegraph companies, surveying parties, or individuals. All applications to post commanders for ordnance or ordnance stores from such parties will be forwarded to headquarters.

By the order of Secretary Belknap, discharging employees and ordering sales of surplus property, the expenditures of the War Department, on account of salaries, are reduced as follows; Quartermaster's Department, per year, \$862,124; Commissary Department, per year, \$91,140; Medical Department, per year, \$21,408; total, \$774,672. The proceeds of the sales of property to be turned in to the Treasury are estimated at \$565,300. Total, \$1,339,972.

As soon, as in the opinion of the post commander, the grass is in a proper condition, the company of the Seventh U. S. Cavalry now stationed at Fort Lyon, C. T., will march to and take post at a point on Monument Dell Creek, C. T., near the place occupied by Companies B and F, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, last summer. This company will be fully equipped at Fort Lyon, and on its arrival at Monument Dell Creek will draw its commissary and quartermaster's stores (except forage) from Fort Reynolds, C. T. The acting assistant quartermaster of the command is authorized to purchase the necessary forage for the command, if practicable, in the vicinity of the camp; if not possible to do so, this also will be drawn from Fort Reynolds.

GENERAL Orders No. 56, headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, publishes the following Resolutions and Acts of Congress: Allowing Brigadier-General Gabriel R. Paul the full pay and allowance of a brigadier-general in the Army of the United States, that being his rank when wounded, and on which he was retired; allowing to Samuel W. Price, for service rendered as colonel of the Twenty-first regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, from the 25th of February to the 1st of August, 1865, the pay and emoluments of colonel of Infantry, not to exceed the sum of \$1,081.50; authorizing the payment to Harriet R. Clinton, widow of Charles W. Clinton, late second lieutenant of the First regiment of Wisconsin Cavalry, \$724 for military service of her husband who died in the field, without having been mustered into the United States service; allowing Joseph Harmon, late captain of the Fifth regiment of Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, the pay of a captain of Cavalry in the Volunteer service from July 20, 1864, to April 6, 1865, deducting the amount paid him as sergeant of Cavalry in said regiment; giving to William A. Scott, late first lieutenant of company F, Fourteenth regiment Illinois Volunteers, full pay as such first lieutenant during the time he shall prove, to the satisfaction of the department, that he actually served in that capacity, and for which he has never received pay; authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to Professor A. E. Church, treasurer of the Battle Monument Committee, fifty bronze guns captured from the rebels, to be used in the construction of a monument at West Point, New York, in memory of the officers and soldiers of the Regular Army who fell in the late war, and in the ornamentation of the grounds around said monument.

IN answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st ultimo, requesting to be informed "whether any portion of the military forces of the United States have been sent into the counties of Bourbon, Crawford, and Cherokee, in the State of Kansas; and, if so, when, what number, for what purpose, and on whose procurement; and also whether they have been required to erect there any winter quarters, forts, fortifications, or earthworks, and, if so, what, for what purpose, and at whose expense; and at what probable expense to the Government have all said acts been done," the President has transmitted a report, dated 18th inst., from the Secretary of War, who states in reply thereto, that on the 10th day of June, 1869, a company of infantry was sent into the counties of Bourbon, Crawford, and Cherokee, in the State of Kansas; that on the 5th day of August following, three additional companies of infantry, and a detachment of artillery, equipped as cavalry, were sent into the same counties; and that on the 9th day of

the succeeding October the detachment of artillery was replaced by a company of cavalry. These troops were despatched to the southeastern portion of that State by order of the President, in compliance with the requisition of the Governor of Kansas, to enable the civil officers of the State to preserve the peace and execute the laws of the State, and the desired object has been fully accomplished. No winter quarters, forts, fortifications, or earthworks have been erected by the troops, who occupied quarters prepared for them by the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company, without expense to the United States. All these said acts have been done at no greater expense to the Government than if the troops had remained in their usual quarters at the regular posts from which they were withdrawn. One of the four companies of infantry has already been withdrawn, and two others will withdraw as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced to warrant their employment elsewhere; leaving but one company each of infantry and cavalry in the southeastern counties of Kansas.

THE following movements and changes in the stations of troops in the Department of Texas were ordered April 19 by General Orders No. 5, headquarters Department of Texas. The Nineteenth regiment of Infantry will garrison the State of Louisiana, and will be distributed to posts as follows: Baton Rouge, two companies; Forts Jackson and St. Philip, two companies; Jackson Barracks, N. O., headquarters and five companies; Shreveport, one company. The Twenty-fifth regiment of Infantry will proceed to Texas, via Indianola, and will rendezvous at San Antonio, preparatory to reinforcing the frontier posts now occupied by the Twenty-fourth Infantry. Headquarters and Companies B, E, and H, Eleventh Infantry, and Companies A, B, E, I, and M, Fourth Cavalry, to Fort Concho, Texas; Companies B, F, and I, Sixth Cavalry, and Company G, Eleventh Infantry, to Fort Griffin, Texas; Company G, Tenth Infantry, to Fort Brown, Texas; Companies L, Fourth Cavalry, and B, Tenth Infantry, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas; Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to Fort McKavett, Texas; Companies E, Ninth Cavalry, and I, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to Fort Clark, Texas; Companies B, Ninth Cavalry, and F, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to Fort Davis, Texas; Companies A, C and F, Eleventh Infantry, to Waco, Texas; Company K, Eleventh Infantry, to Fort Richardson, Texas; Company M, Sixth Cavalry, to Jefferson, Texas. The companies of the Nineteenth Infantry have been by regimental orders assigned to posts as follows: Headquarters, band and Companies A, C, D, E, and F, at Jackson Barracks, La.; Companies I and K, at Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip La.; Company B, at Shreveport, La.; Companies G and H, at Baton Rouge, La., their present station; Companies B, I, and K, will proceed from Little Rock, Ark., to their destination without delay; Companies C, E, and D, with regimental headquarters and band, will proceed from Little Rock, Ark., to their destination immediately after being relieved; Companies A and F, now at Baton Rouge, La., will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., immediately after the arrival of the headquarters at that post.

THE following order issued by General Pope, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Missouri, May 9, 1870, gives the particulars of a gallant achievement by Second Lieutenant Harmon, Tenth U. S. Cavalry. "The daring gallantry, energy and perseverance displayed by Second Lieutenant William R. Harmon, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, during his recent pursuit and capture of the robbers who, on the 6th ult., stole one hundred and thirty-nine mules from a government train on Bluff Creek, I. T., entitles him to special mention and commendation from the commanding general. While returning to Fort Arbuckle in command of a small detachment (one corporal and four men) which had been sent in pursuit of deserters, he discovered near the Gordon Mountains, Montague County, Texas, a trail made by a large number of mules, which excited his suspicions from the fact of the animals having been driven so as to avoid the highways. Leaving his detachment to guard a deserter and two horse thieves already captured, he promptly followed the trail of the mules, accompanied by one man—Mr. John M. Stevens—a worthy citizen. Hot pursuit was made until late in the night. At daybreak the trail was resumed, and in a short time the mules were discovered and ascertained to be in the possession of five thieves, who were driving them forward. Procuring the services of an additional man at a farm house near at hand, Lieutenant Harmon again took the trail and pressed the robbers so closely that they were soon obliged to abandon one hundred of the mules near Clear Creek, Cook County, Texas. They now endeavored to escape with about twenty of the mules, but the chase was so hot that they were brought

to a stand in a wooded ravine after a hard run of eighteen miles. A fight ensued, in which one of the scoundrels was killed. The remaining four surrendered. Learning from his prisoners that they expected to be joined shortly by three others of their gang, Lieutenant Harmon employed two additional citizens to guard the herd and prisoners and started to capture them also, accompanied by the two men who had so gallantly aided him in his pursuit. The arrest of the three robbers was effected about ten o'clock that night. They had with them two wagons, three horses and four mules. Lieutenant Harmon then, assisted by the citizens referred to, returned to his detachment and conducted it to Fort Arbuckle on the 21st ult., having captured eleven prisoners (one deserter and ten robbers) and recovered one hundred and twenty-seven government mules, three horses and two wagons.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending May 16, 1870.

Tuesday, May 10.

THE following-named unassigned officers are hereby detailed on recruiting service, and will report by letter without delay as follows for assignment to duty: To Brevet Brigadier-General Reeve, superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. C. Moore, First Lieutenant W. J. Kyle, First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. H. Male, First Lieutenant James Collins, First Lieutenant D. M. Lee. To Brevet Brigadier-General Weesels, superintendent General Recruiting Service, Cincinnati O.—First Lieutenant G. W. Chilson, First Lieutenant W. J. Dawes, First Lieutenant and Brevet Major Placidus Ord. To Brevet Brigadier-General Stevenson, superintendent General Recruiting Service, St. Louis Mo.—First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain C. S. Newlin, First Lieutenant E. H. Parsons, First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain T. M. McDouall, First Lieutenant J. W. Keller. To Brevet Brigadier-General Blake, superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.—Captain Madison Earle, Captain M. Berry, First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John C. White, First Lieutenant and Brevet Major Horace Neide, First Lieutenant L. M. O'Brien, First Lieutenant W. H. Campion, First Lieutenant J. S. Appleton, First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain L. J. Whiting, First Lieutenant F. M. Lynde.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following-named officers, aides-de-camp to Brevet Major-General Canby, are hereby authorized to draw two months' pay in advance under General Orders No. 33, April 30, 1870, from headquarters Department of Virginia, directing them to proceed to the headquarters Department of the Columbia and report for duty: First Lieutenant Louis V. Caziarc, unassigned; Second Lieutenant Charles S. Heintzelman, Third U. S. Artillery.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant and Brevet First Lieutenant Robert Watson Webb, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 64, March 22, 1870, from headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended until May 31, 1870, when his resignation will take effect.

By direction of the Secretary of War, upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers are hereby announced: First Lieutenant Samuel Peeples (Brevet Captain) from the Fifth U. S. Artillery to the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Samuel M. Mills Jr., from the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry to the Fifth U. S. Artillery. The officers thus transferred will join their proper stations without delay.

Wednesday, May 11.

A board of examination having found Major Thomas W. Sweeny, U. S. Army, unassigned, "incapacitated for active service, and that said incapacity is due primarily to a wound received in the battle of Churubusco, Mexico, while a second lieutenant of the First New York Volunteer Infantry, on the 20th of August, 1847, which occasioned the amputation of his right arm at the middle third; and secondly, to a gun-shot wound received in the right leg at the battle of Wilson Creek, Missouri, August 10, 1861, while acting as inspector-general to Brigadier-General Lyon, and at which time he, Major Sweeny, was a brigadier-general of the three months' volunteers, under an election of the officers approved by Brigadier-General Lyon; and thirdly, by a gun-shot wound in the flesh of the left arm above the elbow, received at the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, while commanding a brigade; these several wounds being aggravated by long and faithful service and exposure in the line of duty," the President directs that his name be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or from wounds or injury received in the line of duty. In accordance with section 32 of the act approved July 28, 1866, Major Sweeny is, by direction of the President, retired with the full rank of brigadier-general.

The telegraphic order of the 10th instant, from this office, granting First Lieutenant Samuel E. Armstrong, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, permission to delay six days in reporting to his regimental commander as directed in Special Orders No. 102, May 3, 1870, from this office, and authorizing him to draw two months' pay in advance, is hereby confirmed.

A board of examination having found Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Samuel K. Dawson, U. S. Army, unassigned, "incapacitated for active service, and that said incapacity is due to long and faithful service and to sickness and exposure therein," the President directs that his name be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or from sickness or exposure

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in the line of duty, in accordance with sections 16 and 17 of the act approved August 3, 1861.

Thursday, May 12.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Major and Brevet Colonel A. H. Seward, paymaster, will report to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment to duty as Chief Paymaster of that department, with station at Charleston, South Carolina.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Captain Clarence E. Bennett, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters for the time he was on duty at San Antonio, Texas, as Judge Advocate of the General Court-martial convened by Special Orders No. 36, February 18, 1868, from headquarters Fifth Military District, provided that his quarters at Galveston were regularly assigned to another officer out of necessity, and that no other quarters were kept for him nor fuel supplied to any of his authorized representatives, either at Galveston or subsequent stations of his company, while on this duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Captain William P. Martin, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, will report to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment to duty at Charleston, South Carolina, relieving Captain N. D. A. Sawyer, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department. Captain Sawyer, upon being relieved, will report to the commanding general Department of Texas for assignment to duty at San Antonio, Texas.

Friday, May 13.

Leave of absence for four months, to date from June 1, 1870, is granted Colonel L. M. Dayton, side-de-camp to the general.

By direction of the Secretary of War, upon recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are hereby made: Assistant Surgeon George S. Rose, is relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report to the commanding general Department of California for assignment. Assistant Surgeon C. B. White (brevet major) is relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report to the commanding general Department of California for assignment. Assistant Surgeon J. W. Williams (brevet major) is relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report to the commanding general Department of the Lakes for assignment. Assistant Surgeon J. V. DeHanne is relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment. Assistant Surgeon M. K. Taylor is relieved from duty in the Department of the Lakes, and will report to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment. Assistant Surgeon B. Knickerbocker is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and will report to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment. Assistant Surgeon D. G. Caldwell is relieved from duty in the Department of California, and will report to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment. Assistant Surgeon W. E. Waters (brevet major) is relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, and will report to the commanding general Department of the East for assignment. Assistant Surgeon G. M. Sternberg (brevet major) is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will report to the commanding general Department of the East for assignment.

By direction of the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, General Orders No. 16, February 7, 1870, from this office, is hereby so modified as to direct Surgeon C. C. Gray (brevet lieutenant-colonel) to report in person to the commanding general Department of the East for assignment. The extension of leave of absence granted Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel K. Schwenk, Forty-first U. S. Infantry (now unassigned), in Special Orders No. 265, November 6, 1869, from this office, is hereby further extended thirty days.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Johnson, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 48, March 2, 1870, from headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended sixty days. The telegraphic order of the 12th instant, from this office, directing Second Lieutenant Gilbert E. Overton, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, to repair at once to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, and report to the commanding officer to accompany recruits to Texas, is hereby confirmed. Upon the completion of this duty he will join his regiment.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward S. Meyer, unassigned, is hereby authorized to draw the actual cost of transportation of his private servant from San Antonio, Texas, to Canton, Ohio, under Special Orders No. 245, October 18, 1869, from headquarters Fifth Military District, directing him to proceed to his home and await orders.

Saturday, May 14.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers, is hereby assigned to temporary duty under the direction of, and will report by letter for instructions to, the Honorable Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of examining and reporting upon twenty miles of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad now ready for

inspection. As soon as his services can be dispensed with he will rejoin his proper station.

A Board of Examination having found Second Lieutenant and Brevet First Lieutenant R. C. Breyfogle, U. S. Army, unassigned, "incapacitated for active service, and that, in the judgement of the board, said incapacity is due to a wound received in the battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, and to sickness and exposure in the line of duty," the President directs that his name be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received in the line of duty, from sickness or exposure therein, or from any other incident of service, in accordance with sections 16 and 17 of the act approved August 3, 1861.

The telegraphic order of the 13th instant, from this office, granting First Lieutenant William Quinton, Seventh U. S. Infantry, permission to delay thirty days in joining his regiment, as directed in Special Orders No. 102, May 3, 1870, from this office, is hereby confirmed.

Hospital Steward Thomas D. Price, U. S. Army, now on duty in the late Medical Director's Office, Department of the Cumberland, Louisville, Kentucky, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of California for assignment to duty.

Hospital Steward George M. Dowd, U. S. Army, now on duty in the late Medical Director's Office, Department of Virginia, Richmond, Va., will report in person without delay to the Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, for assignment to duty in his office.

By direction of the President, the following-named officers are hereby assigned to duty according to their brevet rank: Brigadier and Brevet Major-General P. St. George Cooke : Brigadier and Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord.

A board of examination having found Captain and Brevet Major John H. Butler, U. S. Army, unassigned, "incapacitated for active service, and that, in the judgement of the board, said incapacity is due to a wound (loss of left foot and ankle) received in action November 8, 1863, near Culpeper Court-house, Virginia, while in command of his battery of artillery," the President directs that his name be placed on the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or from wounds or injury received in the line of duty. In accordance with section 32 of the act approved July 28, 1866, Brevet Major John Butler is, by direction of the President, retired with full rank of captain of light artillery.

Major George G. Hunt, First U. S. Cavalry, will report to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to a post. Permission to delay en route thirty days in complying with this order is hereby granted him.

Monday, May 16.

The resignation of Paymaster John W. Smith, U. S. Army, has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 13, 1870, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Permission to delay joining his regiment as directed in Special Orders No. 49, April 25, 1870, from headquarters post of Raleigh, Raleigh, N. C., is hereby granted First Lieutenant A. H. M. Taylor, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, for thirty days, upon the expiration of which he will proceed to join his regiment at Fort Sully, Dakota Territory.

Captain and Brevet Major Wyllis Lyman, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will report in person without delay to Brevet Brigadier-General Reeve, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, for temporary duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. G. Tidemann is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona, and will report by letter to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for duty in New Mexico.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of General Orders No. 16, February 7, 1870, from this office, as relates to Assistant Surgeon J. S. Billings (brevet lieutenant-colonel), is hereby revoked.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Frank Soule, Jr., Ordnance Department, in Special Orders No. 58, June 29, 1869, from the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., is hereby extended until August 27, 1870.

SECOND Lieutenant Worth Osgood, Second Artillery, tried before a General Court-martial ordered at Astoria, Oregon, of which Major Harvey A. Allen, Second Artillery was president, for disrespectful language to his commanding officer (Brevet Major John A. Darling), was found guilty, with certain verbal and mitigating exceptions to the language of the specifications, and sentenced "to be reprimanded in General Orders, and to be suspended from rank for the period of six months (calendar), forfeiting to the United States, his pay proper for the same period." Brevet Major-General Crook approves, remarking: "In carrying out that portion of the sentence calling for a reprimand, the brevet major-general commanding would remind Lieutenant Osgood that, while the evidence in his case shows that his commanding officer has not been altogether blameless in this matter, yet there was nothing in his treatment of Lieutenant Osgood which would in any manner justify or warrant Lieutenant Osgood's course, a course which, persisted in, can only result in subjecting him to still greater humiliation. It is hoped and believed that this reprimand will be the last Lieutenant Osgood's conduct may demand."

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs agreed to and subsequently reported the House bill to extend the time for the presentation of claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866. The bill provides that section four of the act of Congress of March 3, 1869, entitled "An act in relation to additional bounties and for other purposes," is hereby repealed, and there shall be no limitation upon the right of soldiers entitled to apply for additional bounty under the act of March 3, 1869.

ARMY PERSONAL.

SURGEON Charles C. Byrne, U. S. Army, was assigned, May 13, to duty as post surgeon at Little Rock, Ark.

LEAVE of absence was, May 5, granted First Lieutenant Geo. Mitchell, U. S. Army (unassigned), for thirty days.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was, May 3, granted Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. P. Wise, U. S. Army, Department of Texas.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was, May 12, granted Brevet Captain Alexander S. B. Keyes, first lieutenant Tenth U. S. Cavalry.

It was not "J. Walter De Peyster" to whom the Third Corps Union voted a gold medal, but General J. Watts De Peyster, of New York.

BREVET Colonel John McL. Taylor, major Subsistence Department, is announced chief commissary of subsistence in the Military Division of the South.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Thos. S. Wallace, Third U. S. Infantry, headquarters Fort Dodge, Kansas, was extended ten days, May 13.

FIRST Lieutenant Henry Jackson, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general at the headquarters Department of the Missouri.

The War Department has received information of the death of First Lieutenant John Fitzgerald, Second U. S. Artillery, at Drum Barracks, Cal., on the 21st ult.

BREVET Major-General James H. Carleton, lieutenant-colonel Fourth U. S. Cavalry, is announced as acting assistant inspector-general of the Department of Texas.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was, May 2, granted Brevet Major Theodore J. Eckerson, captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, Department of Texas.

FIRST Lieutenant Erwin Seeley, Fourth U. S. Artillery, was ordered, May 10, to proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and report (in arrest) to the commanding officer of that post.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Hains, captain of engineers, has been detailed as a member of the General Court-martial appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

FIRST Lieutenant D. W. Wallingford, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, was, May 11, ordered to proceed without delay from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to his station at Fort Lyon, C. T.

SECOND Lieutenant Thomas B. Briggs, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, having reported at headquarters Department of Dakota, was, May 6, ordered to proceed to join his regiment at Fort Randall, D. T.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Garrick Mallory, Captain U. S. Army (unassigned), was ordered, May 10, to proceed without delay to Fort McHenry, Md., on business connected with the judge-advocate's department.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, was, May 6, granted Captain O. O. G. Robinson, Second U. S. Cavalry, Department of Dakota, with permission to apply through the regular channels for an extension of sixty days.

FIRST Lieutenant Francis B. Jones, R. Q. M., Third U. S. Infantry, is announced as acting chief commissary, District of New Mexico. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Carey, major, Pay Department, U. S. Army, as chief paymaster.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of twenty days, was, May 9, granted Brevet Captain Thomas J. Spencer, first lieutenant Tenth U. S. Cavalry.

To enable him to comply with paragraph 4 Special Orders No. 65, current series, headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Captain G. W. Bradley, assistant quartermaster, was, May 9, relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri.

SECOND Lieutenant W. E. Doyle, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, was, May 12, ordered to proceed without delay from Fort Sill, I. T., to Van Buren, Arkansas in obedience to subpoena from the United States Court at that place. Upon being relieved from attendance by the court he will return to his post.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days, was, May 12, granted Brevet Major Murray Davis, captain Eighth U. S. Cavalry, he having tendered his resignation as brevet-major and captain U. S. Army.

PERMISSION to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army (through headquarters Military Division of the Missouri) for an extension of three months to the leave of absence granted him on surgeon's certificate of disability, has been granted Brevet Major S. L. Woodward, first lieutenant Tenth U. S. Cavalry.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Inman, captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, having reported at headquarters Department of Dakota in compliance with orders, was, May 5, ordered to proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report to the commanding officer of the District of Minnesota for quarters.

HOSPITAL Steward Walter W. Wythe, U. S. Army, was relieved, April 18, from duty at the post of Galveston, Texas, and ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Brown, Texas, and report to the commanding officer for duty, and Hospital Steward Edwin L. Blair, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Fort Brown, Texas, and ordered to Austin, Texas.

THE following-named officers will accompany Brevet Major-General McDowell, commanding the Department of the East, to inspect the military posts in the States of Virginia and North Carolina: Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, colonel and assistant quartermaster-general U. S. Army, chief quartermaster; Brevet Captain John S. Coster, first lieutenant U. S. Army, unattached, side-de-camp.

PERMISSION to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army (through headquarters Military Division of the Missouri) for an extension of sixty days to the leave of absence granted him, was granted Brevet Captain Alexander S. B. Keyes, first lieutenant Tenth U. S. Cavalry, May 14.

BREVET Major William H. Nash, captain Subsistence Department, having reported at headquarters Department of Missouri, was ordered, May 13, to proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to Brevet Major-General George W. Getty, U. S. Army, commanding District of New Mexico, for duty in accordance with General Orders No. 16, current series, from headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was granted First Lieutenant Francis S. Davidson, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, May 7, and leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the department, and to apply to headquarters Military Division of the South for an extension of thirty days, and to the Adjutant-General of the Army for a further extension of sixty days, Captain Eglington D. Barr, chaplain Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

MAJOR I. O. Dewey, paymaster U. S. A., was, May 11, ordered to proceed without delay from Leavenworth City, Kansas, to Fort Scott and vicinity, for the purpose of paying the troops stationed in southeastern Kansas, to April 30, 1870. He will then return to Leavenworth City, and proceed without delay to Forts Larned and Dodge, Kas., and to Camp Supply, I. T., for the purpose of paying the troops at those posts to the same date. On the completion of these duties he will return to his proper station.

MAJOR David Taylor, paymaster U. S. A., was, May 11, ordered to proceed without delay, from Leavenworth City to Forts Riley, Harker, Hays, and Wallace, Kansas, to Lake Station, Forts Reynolds, and Lyon, C. T., and to the camps of the troops stationed on the Saline, Solomon, and Republican Rivers, Kansas, for the purpose of paying the troops serving at those points to April 30, 1870. When these duties are completed he will return to his proper station.

THE New York Herald reports that the President, in conversation with Senator Hamilton, of Texas, remarked that he had already made out the nominations of General Schofield and Colonel Reynolds for the two vacancies existing among the major and brigadier-generals, and that he was in strong hopes that the proposed reduction by Congress in the number of general officers would not be made, in order that the officers designated might be promoted.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending May 18: Captain Harry M. Smith, U. S. Army; Brevet Major-General J. G. Foster, Corps of Engineers; Captain James F. Randal, U. S. Army; Brevet Colonel Joseph B. Collins, U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General R. E. Cleary, U. S. Army; Lieutenant O. E. Wood, Fifth Artillery; Brevet Captain S. A. Day, Fifth Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Lieber, judge-advocate U. S. Army; Captain R. MacClellan, U. S. Army; Lieutenant Colonel A. A. Gibson, Third Artillery.

OFFICIAL information having been received of the promotion of the following-named officers of the Fifth U. S. Artillery, they are directed by orders from the headquarters Department of the East, to proceed to join the companies to which they have been promoted: First Lieutenant B. F. Rittenhouse, brevet major, Company K, to be captain, vice McElrath, which carries him to Company L at Fort Warren; Second Lieutenant John McClellan, Company I, to be first lieutenant, vice Rittenhouse, which carries him to Company K at Fort Sullivan.

A GENERAL Court Martial is appointed to meet at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, on the 30th of May; Detail: Brevet Brigadier-General John S. Mason, major Fifth-tenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major E. W. Whittemore, captain Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major William Kelly, captain Eighth U. S. Cavalry; Captain Charles Steelhammer, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Humphreys, first lieutenant Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major John W. Eckles, first lieutenant Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Captain Aaron B. Jerome, first lieutenant Eighth U. S. Cavalry. Judge-Advocate, Second Lieutenant Horace P. Sherman, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.

BREVET Brigadier-General S. B. Holabird, chief quartermaster of the Department of Dakota, and Captain J. S. Wharton, U. S. Army, aide-de-camp, were ordered, May 9, to accompany the major-general commanding (General Hancock) to Forts Sully and Randall, D. T., via Chicago and Sioux City, on duties connected with his department; upon the completion of which service they will return to their proper station. Capt. W. P. Martin, military storekeeper U. S. Army, in addition to his other duties, will take charge of the office of the chief quartermaster of the Department of Dakota, under special instructions from the chief quartermaster, during his temporary absence with the commanding general.

By orders from headquarters Department of Texas, Assistant Surgeon Henry McElerry, U. S. Army, was placed on special quarantine duty, May 4. He will have his office at Galveston, Texas, and will be governed by orders heretofore issued on the subject of quarantine and such instructions as may from time to time be issued through the medical director of the department. He will visit the places in the department which are liable to yellow fever, will consult freely with local authorities, and offer every facility in his power to aid them in enforcing quarantine regulations, assuming, however, no control except such as may be intrusted to him by the local civil authorities. Medical officers of the Army in the department are authorized to act as health officers where requested by the civil authorities, and generally to co-operate in any manner that will not interfere with their prescribed duties.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at Brenham, Texas, Thursday, April 28, 1870. Detail: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Biddle, captain Eleventh U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant John B. Guthrie, Eleventh U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant John Whitney, Eleventh U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Edward T. Wallace, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Leon A. Matile, Eleventh U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. W. Sunderland, Eleventh U. S. Infantry. Captain Thomas H. French, U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, May 20. Detail for the court: Captain E. H. Liscum, U. S. Army, unattached; Captain George L. Tyler, U. S. Army, unattached; Brevet Major Charles I. Wilson, captain U. S. Army, unattached; Brevet Major E. A. Belger, first lieutenant U. S. Army, unattached; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Rice, first lieutenant U. S. Army, unattached; First Lieutenant James Regan, U. S. Army, unattached. Captain E. N. Wilcox, U. S. Army, unattached, is appointed judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Warren, Mass., May 23. Detail for the court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Kense, captain Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major J. B. Rawles, captain Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major C. C. McConnell, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery; First Lieutenant W. A. Cameron, Fifth U. S. Artillery; First Lieutenant E. L. Zalinski, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant Eric Bergland, Fifth U. S. Artillery. First Lieutenant Frank Thorp, Fifth U. S. Artillery, is appointed judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Niagara, N. Y., May 23. Detail: Brevet Brigadier-General R. H. Jackson, captain First U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major G. P. Jaquett, assistant surgeon U. S. Army; First Lieutenant George Asbury, First U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant R. G. Armstrong, First U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant D. M. Scott, First U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. C. Morrison, Jr., First U. S. Artillery. First Lieutenant James L. Sherman, First U. S. Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Adams, R. I., May 23. Detail: Brevet Brigadier-General Tredwell Moore, quartermaster U. S. Army; Brevet Major W. F. Randolph, captain Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Captain George W. Crabb, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Captain J. A. Fessenden, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery; First Lieutenant E. R. Hills, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. P. Duvall, Fifth U. S. Artillery. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Beck, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., on Monday, the 16th of May, for the trial of First Lieutenant Erwin Seeley, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and such other persons as may be brought before it by authority from headquarters Department of the East. Detail for the court: Brevet Brigadier-General Horace Brooks, colonel Fourth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Colonel Richard Lodor, captain Fourth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major Frank G. Smith, captain Fourth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major George B. Rodney, captain Fourth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major Harry C. Cushing, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Captain Eugene A. Bancroft, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major John W. Roder, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Garrick Mallory, captain U. S. Army (unassigned), is appointed judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., June 8, for the trial of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Innan, captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, and such other persons as may properly be brought before it. Detail: Brevet Major-General George Sykes, colonel Twentieth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Larned, major and paymaster U. S. Army; Surgeon A. Heger, brevet lieutenant-colonel and major U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Gilman, captain and commissary of subsistence U. S. Army; Captain William Fletcher, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieutenant Thomas Latchford, Twentieth Infantry; Brevet Major Douglass Pope, first lieutenant U. S. Army (unassigned); Brevet Captain S. E. Carncross, first lieutenant Twentieth Infantry; First Lieutenant George Mitchell, U. S. Army (unassigned). Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. Norman Lieber, major and judge-advocate U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

A JOINT resolution has been introduced by Mr. W. T. Clarke into the House of Representatives directing the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made for a channel of navigation from the city of Houston, Texas, through Buffalo Bayou and Galveston bay, to Bolivar channel, near the outer bar in the Gulf of Mexico, and appropriating \$10,000 for the purpose.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

MAY 12.

Frisbie, Captain.	Ryern, H., Captain.
Harvey, Ed., Captain.	Tappan, S. F., Colonel.

MAY 16.

Berdan, Colonel.	French, F. M., Captain.
Clinton, Geo. D. W., Major.	Forsythe, J. M., Lieutenant.
Cullen, Colonel.	Gowen, Colonel.
Dale, A. T., Captain.	Hill, A. F., Captain.
Dayton, T. A., Captain.	Hastings, G. T., Colonel.
Farrout, S. E., Captain.	Palmer, J., Captain.

NAVY.

MAY 16.

Ludlow, N., Lieutenant-Commander.

A letter has been received at this office for General Joseph Karge late of the Eighth Cavalry.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this Department of the JOURNAL all acts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Onward, Commander M. Haxton, was at the Bay of Callao, Peru, April 22.

THE Pensacola, Lieutenant-Commander Merriman is at Mare Island Navy-yard.

THE United States steamer *Richmond*, Captain Mulany, was off Cape de Gata, Spain, on the 1st of April.

THE United States steamer *Phlox*, Mate B. G. Perry, arrived at the Washington Navy Yard on the 12th from Annapolis, Md.

A FURLough for six months from the 8th of June has been granted to Lieutenant-Commander Francis B. Blake, United States Navy, now in Europe.

THE United States flag-ship *Mohican*, Commodore Wm. R. Taylor, arrived on the 20th ult. at San Francisco, eleven days from Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

THE United States monitor *Terror*, Captain Ransom, sailed on the 14th for the West Indies from Fortress Monroe. She is convoyed by the United States steamer *Pilgrim*. They were spoken on the 15th inst., when fifteen miles off Hatteras.

THE Mohican, Commander W. W. Low, arrived at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 3d, for stores and partial change of battery, and requiring her poop-deck recaulked.

MR. CORBETT has introduced a joint resolution in the Senate of the United States, authorizing the President to withdraw his acceptance of the resignation of R. H. Lamson, late lieutenant United States Navy.

THE Juniata, Commander Luce, left Spezia, Italy, on the 2d of April, for Tunis, where troubles were reported, but on her arrival found all quiet, and was to leave in a few days for the Coast of Spain.

THE United States steamer *Supply* is at Spezia, Italy, discharging cargo, there being a Government storehouse opened there. After discharging, she will leave for New York, carrying sick and court-martial prisoners.

AN official order has been issued by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, announcing the sale of twelve more of her British Majesty's ships. The sale was to have been by public auction at Lloyd's captains' room, on the 12th and 13th of this May.

COMMANDER Wilson, commanding the United States steamer *Frolic*, reports by telegraph to-day from Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island; announcing the arrival there of the *Frolic*, now cruising in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for the protection of the interests of American fishermen.

THE Congress sailed from Boston on the 4th inst. for the West Indies direct. The *Congress* is the flag-ship of the South squadron, North Atlantic fleet. She will visit all the islands in the group, making her headquarters at San Domingo. Her crew consists of 250 men, a guard of 45 marines, and twelve boys taken from the Massachusetts schoolship.

ADMIRAL Poor, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, informs the department under date of May 7 that he has ordered the *Tuscarora*, to Havana to relieve the *Nantasket*, in order that she may go to Key West to fill up with coal and provisions and proceed to Samana as soon as possible, touching *en route* at Trinidad de Cuba, to inquire into the troubles existing there.

A GENERAL Court Martial has been convened at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for the trial of some of the marines on duty there. The detail for the court is as follows:—Capt. P. R. Fendall, President; First Lieut. and Brevet Captain Wm. Wallace, First Lieut. C. P. Porter, Second Lieut. Wm. B. Slack, Second Lieut. Sam. H. Gibson, members, and James W. Bell, Esq., Judge Advocate.

THE second-rate steamer *Lackawanna*, is being repaired at the Mare Island, (Cal.) Navy-yard. New beams and knees are being placed for a spar-deck. She has received new planking from the water line. She is also to have considerable addition to her keel; engines are undergoing repairs, and new water bottoms being put to the boilers. It is thought that it will take about five months to complete her.

THE House of Representatives Committee on Naval Affairs, having had under consideration the claim of Joseph Humphreys for compensation for the use, by the vessels of the United States Navy, of his patent "floating anchor, or drag," report that the evidence before them does not satisfy the committee either that the said patent is an invention of value or that it has been used to any extent by the vessels of the Navy, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the claim.

THE Shenandoah, now at Boston Navy-yard, will be ready for sea in about a month. This vessel was built at Philadelphia in 1863, and rates second class. During her first cruise she was attached to the North Atlantic squadron, and was at the Fort Fisher fight. During her last cruise of three years she was attached to the Asiatic squadron, on the coasts of British India, China, and Spain. Since lying at the yard she has been generally overhauled, her cylinders rebored, valves and seats refaced, new pipes turned and new boilers put in; spars altered and replaced, and her screw changed from a four to one of two blades.

ADVICES from Key West, dated May 12, announce the arrival there of the steam-tug *Lloyd Aspinwall*. The United States steamers *Dictator*, *Tuscarora*, and *Nantasket* had also arrived at Key West. The *Severn*, Admiral Poor's flag-ship, was preparing to go to Havana. The *Nantasket* was getting in readiness to leave for St. Domingo. The United States steamer *Quinnebaug*

Commander Barrett, sailed from Montevideo, Uruguay, April 1, for the United States. She was to touch at Bahia, Pernambuco, and Para.

THE Swedish *Charge d'Affaires* visited the Norfolk Navy-yard May 11, and received the customary salute of 13 guns. May 12, the U. S. tug *Pilgrim*, Lieutenant William B. Newman, commanding, left the yard at 4:45 p. m. May 13, the U. S. monitor *Terror* left the naval anchorage about 9 A. M., and went down to Hampton Roads. May 15, the U. S. steamer *Tallapoosa*, Lieutenant D. G. McRitchie, commanding, arrived at 12 M. from Washington, D. C., for stores for New-York yard. May 16, the monitor *Terror* left Hampton Roads at 11 A. M. May 17, the U. S. steamer *Saco* was taken out of dry dock at 8:45 A. M.; she will be ready for her officers and crew by the first day of June. May 17, the U. S. steamer *Tallapoosa* left the yard for New York at 10:45 A. M.

THE Secretary of War reports to the House of Representatives that the United States transport steamer *Illinois* was turned over to the quarantine commissioners of the State of New York, for quarantine uses, by virtue of the joint resolution of March 21, 1866, and has ever since been in their possession. The commissioners now report that to fit the vessel for continued service it will be necessary to make repairs and changes, which they are unwilling to undertake while their tenure of possession, in behalf of the State, is so uncertain. As the steamer is beyond doubt wholly unseaworthy and would return but a small sum to the national treasury if sold for the old metal and timber contained in it, there is, in his judgment, no objection to its permanent transfer to the State of New York, by authority of law, for quarantine purposes at the port of New York.

THE Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of George Henry Preble, a captain in the United States Navy, praying relief on account of the decision of the accounting officers of the treasury as to his pay, report that, in their opinion, the nomination of Commander Preble, made by the President on the 12th day of February, 1863, to take rank from the 16th of July previous, the precise time from which his former appointment was to date, and its subsequent confirmation by the Senate on the 21st of the same month, had the effect, and was manifestly intended to have the effect, of putting him precisely where he would have been if the order of the Navy Department of September 20, 1862, discharging him from the naval service, had never been issued, and must be considered and taken to be a full revocation of that order, and a condonation of any real or supposed offence or delinquency on his part subsequent to the period from which his commission was to entitle him to take rank. Under these circumstances the committee are of opinion that the prayer of the petitioner is just and reasonable, and ought to be granted, and report a bill for his relief.

AT the beginning of the present year, Captain Richards, hydrographer of the British Admiralty, and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, director of engineering and architectural works in the same department, were sent to inspect the Suez Canal, with a view to report thereon to the Lords of the Admiralty. Their "report" on the canal is now published, with several maps, plans, and sections. Among imperfections they notice the "narrowness" of the canal. To derive full commercial benefit from the canal, they report that it must be made as wide again as at present. According to *Le Gaulois* the great steam navigation companies are not too well satisfied with the results of their use of the canal. The *Imperatrice* belonging to the Messageries Imperiales, sustained damage during her passage. Three blades of her screw was broken. The *Smyrne*, belonging to the same company, met with a like casualty. The *Europe* lost two blades of her screw, the *Houghly* also two blades, and the *Afrique* three blades. The *Corpie* (?) and the *Nubia*, English steamers, were compelled to return to Suez for repairs. An Egyptian steamer had her screw completely broken. These accidents all occurred within six weeks.

MR. ARCHER, from the Committee of the House of Representatives on Naval Affairs, has submitted a bill for the relief of Charles W. Whitney, contractor for the iron-clad *Keokuk*, accompanied by a report recommending its passage on the ground that the time of contracting for this vessel was when the building of iron-clads was in its earliest infancy and great risks incurred by the contractor for this class of vessel; in Mr. Whitney's case the risk was against him and ruined him pecuniarily. In March, 1867, an act was passed to examine claims of contractors, and Mr. Whitney presented his claim before that committee. The wording of the act was such as to preclude the committee from taking action in his particular case. Mr. Whitney claims that he should be allowed \$55,000, being the additional percentage in the increase in the size of the vessel from 150 feet in length to 159½ feet in length and a proportionate increase in width. The work was well done—the vessel pronounced a success. Charles Whitney was verbally directed by the Navy Department to build the *Keokuk*, an iron-clad vessel 150 feet in length by 30 feet beam, to be finished according to specifications which he had furnished, and which were approved by department, for \$220,000. Soon after this verbal direction, and after the work had commenced, Mr. Whitney discovered that the tonnage of the vessel was such that, although it had been approved by the department, and his verbal contract would have been sufficient to justify him in going on with the work, she would not be an efficient vessel; this fact he communicated to department, and at the same time satisfied them the *Keokuk*'s plans could be enlarged to make her tonnage right. He agreed further, in writing, that he would make the enlargement without a change in contract price, leaving it to Congress to say whether or not he was entitled to further compensation. The papers accompanying the memorial show that she could not have been built for the price agreed upon, and that \$50,000 would be about a fair percentage for her increased size. The act authorizes

the payment to Mr. Whitney of the sum of \$50,000, upon his executing a receipt in full for all demands against the Government for and on account of said vessel.

THE Philadelphia *Telegraph* says: "At the late session of the Legislature a bill was passed incorporating the International Steamship Company, which still remains in the possession of Governor Geary. The object of this corporation was the construction of an immense ship-yard on the Delaware for the building of iron ships. Quite a number of these yards have already been established in the vicinity of Chester. There is still room for twice as many more, and there is no reason why the Delaware should not become to the United States what the Clyde is to Great Britain. On that river—the Clyde—several such establishments employ each five or six thousand men, and some of these have been built at a cost of a million pounds sterling. It is such works that have made England the great ship-building mart of the world, and will continue, until we rival them, to give her the commercial supremacy to which we are entitled by our position, resources, and national power. The opinion of Admiral Porter was asked as to the location, and in reply he forwarded the following communication:

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1870.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I have just read the letter of Mr. Ambrose Thompson, President of the International Steamship Company, on the subject of iron ship building. I think his plan is feasible, though there seems no reason why a company of that kind should go to such expense in making what he calls "defensible docks." The Delaware is the most defensible river in the world. In twenty-four hours, with half the iron-clads we have in Philadelphia, it could be made impossible for any fleet to pass. Chester, or the banks of the river above Chester, is the very best location in the United States for the works proposed, as there is much deep water. It is near the iron and coal regions, and adjacent to a large city, without being subject to its onerous taxation. Besides this, the ice does not run into Chester, but generally keeps the other side of the river. All you want are docks, and wooden ones, such as would cost not over \$200,000 each. There is going to be an immense business done in the next ten years in iron ships. Our Government is awakening to the necessity of rescuing our commerce from the hands of the English, and must necessarily from year to year grant liberal drawbacks and subsidies until we can stand on our legs again. Yours,

DAVID D. PORTER.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 11.—Commander Samuel R. Franklin, as equipment officer at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign Nathan H. Barnes, to the *Saugus*.

Boatswain Herman Peters, to the *Saugus*, Norfolk, Va.

MAY 13.—Master Isaac L. Yates, to examination for promotion.

MAY 14.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Emory, to the Practice Squadron. Assistant Paymaster Joseph T. Addicks, as assistant to the paymaster at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

Assistant Paymaster Cary N. Sanders, as assistant to the paymaster of the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

Assistant Paymaster Lucius B. Hurd, as assistant to the inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

Assistant Paymaster Charles H. Bartlett, as assistant to inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

Assistant Paymaster W. W. Barry, as assistant to the paymaster at the Navy-yard, New York.

Assistant Paymaster Louis A. York, as assistant to the paymaster at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Assistant Paymaster James A. Ring, as assistant to the paymaster at the Naval Academy.

MAY 16.—Lieutenant Charles A. Schetky, to the receiving ship *Ohio*.

Ensigns H. M. Tallman and N. H. Barns, to the store ship *Onward*.

Ensign Thomas H. Stevens, to the *St. Mary's*.

MAY 17.—Captain Aaron K. Hughes, to duty in charge of iron-clads in ordinary at New Orleans, La., by the 1st of June next.

Master Ezra Leonard, to examination for promotion.

DETACHED.

MAY 11.—Lieutenant-Commander George W. Pigman, from the *Saugus*, and to return home and wait orders.

MAY 13.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry Glase, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and granted thirty days' leave.

Surgeon James Suddard, from the Asiatic Fleet, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 14.—Master Ezra Leonard, from the *Nyack*, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 16.—Lieutenant Wm. P. Randall, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the *Saugus*.

Ensign Charles F. Norton, from the *Michigan*, and ordered to duty in the Pacific Fleet.

Surgeon Geo. W. Woods, from the *Jamestown*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Independence*.

MAY 17.—Captain R. W. Shufeldt, from the command of the *Mianonomo*, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Captain James F. Armstrong, from duty in charge of iron-clads at New Orleans, on the 1st of June next, and granted a furlough for one year.

Commander Wm. D. Whiting, from duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to command the *Mianonomo*.

Master Isaac L. Yates, from the Asiatic Squadron, and placed on waiting orders.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

MAY 13.—Daniel Dwyer, as an acting carpenter in the Navy.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MAY 13.—Lieutenant Horace Elmer's orders to the North Atlantic Fleet, and he has been ordered to the *Terror*.

APPOINTED.

MAY 14.—Jacob W. Bogert, an acting gunner in the Navy, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending May 14, 1870:

David Carr, seaman, May 2, Naval Hospital, New York.

John Thomas, beneficiary, May 6, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Daniel McBride, landsman, October 6, 1869, U. S. steamer *Semire*.

note.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

Second Lieutenant Sam. H. Gibson.—On 18th inst. detached from the Annapolis, Md., station, and ordered to Pensacola, Fla., and report to commanding marine officer for duty at that port.

NAVAL EXERCISES.

REPORT of exercises on board U. S. flagship *Franklin*, first rate, Captain C. R. P. Rodgers commanding, for the quarter ending March 31, 1870:

During the last quarter the weather has been unusually bad on the south coast of France and west coast of Italy; it has, therefore, been impracticable to have a desirable number of exercises.

Up Topgallant Yards.—Ville Franche, France—Jan. 10, 1 m. 30 s.; Feb. 8, 1 m. 30 s. Spezia, Italy—March 4, 1 m. 30 s.; March 9, 1 m. 30 s.; March 13, 1 m. 30 s.; March 21, 1 m.; March 26, 1 m. 20 s.; March 27, 2 m.; March 28, 2 m. Time is taken from the order to "lay aloft" to the completion of the evolution; ready men not having been sent aloft previous to the evolution.

Up Topgallant Yards and Loose Sails.—Ville Franche, France—Jan. 26, 2 m.; Feb. 7, 1 m. 18 s.; Feb. 9, 1 m. 22 s.; Feb. 11, 1 m. 50 s. Spezia, Italy—March 8, 2 m. Time is taken from the order to "lay aloft" to the completion of the evolution; no ready men used.

Loose Sails.—Ville Franche, France—Jan. 4, 2 m.; Jan. 4, 2 m.; Jan. 5, 1 m. 15 s.; Feb. 2, 1 m. Genoa, Italy—Feb. 19, 2 m. Spezia, Italy—March 5, 1 m. 40 s.; March 11, 1 m.; March 31, 1 m.; March 31, 1 m. 15 s. (to a bowline). Time is taken from the order to "lay aloft" to the completion of the evolution; no ready men used.

Furling Sails.—Ville Franche, France—Jan. 3, 1 m. 43 s.; Jan. 4, 2 m. 35 s.; Jan. 4, 1 m. 40 s.; Jan. 5, 1 m. 20 s.; Jan. 7, 1 m. 30 s.; Jan. 10, 2 m.; Jan. 10, 1 m. 35 s.; Jan. 10, 1 m. 10 s.; Jan. 17, 1 m. 45 s.; Jan. 25, 2 m. 50 s.; Feb. 2, 1 m. 35 s.; Feb. 7, 1 m. 30 s.; Genoa, Italy—Feb. 19, 2 m. 35 s. (heavy and new sails); Feb. 20, 3 m. (strong wind ahead); Feb. 21, 1 m. 40 s.; Feb. 23, 2 m. (strong wind aft). Spezia, Italy—March 5, 2 m.; March 8, 2 m. 30 s.; March 31, 2 m. 10 s. (throw a bowline; strong wind). Time is taken from the order to "lay aloft" to the completion of the evolution.

Up Topgallant and Royal Yards.—Ville Franche, France—Jan. 4, 4 m. Spezia, Italy—March 30, 3 m.; March 31, 2 m. Time is taken from the order to "lay aloft" to the completion of the evolution; no ready men used.

Up Topgallant Masts.—Ville Franche, France—Jan. 28, 1 m. 4 s. Genoa, Italy—March 1, 1 m. 30 s. Time is taken from the order to "lay aloft" to the completion of the evolution; one man on each topmast; sheer pole permitted.

Up Topgallant Masts and Yards.—Ville Franche—Jan. 29, 3 m. 50 s. Spezia, Italy—March 23, 4 m.; March 24, 3 m. 30 s.; March 25, 4 m. Time is taken from the order to "lay aloft" to the completion of the evolution.

Up Topgallant Masts, Topgallant and Royal Yards, and loose Sails.—Ville Franche, France—Jan. 5, 3 m. 55 s.; Jan. 10, 3 m. 5 s.; Jan. 13, 6 m. Genoa, Italy—Feb. 26, 5 m. Time is taken from the order to "lay aloft" to the completion of the evolution.

Bending all Sails.—Ville Franche, France—Feb. 11, 5 m. 30 s. Spezia, Italy—Feb. 25, 8 m. A moderate breeze ahead.

Shifting Topsail Yards.—Spezia, Italy—March 28, 70 m.; March 28, 17 m. Topgallant yards across, sails bent; no preparation made.

Down Topgallant Masts.—Ville Franche, France—Jan. 10, 2 m.; Feb. 13, 1 m. 30 s. Genoa, Italy—Feb. 24, 2 m.; Feb. 28, 5 m. (8:30 P. M. cold, dark, and rainy). Spezia, Italy—March 21, 2 m. Time is taken from the order to "lay aloft" to the completion of the evolution.

Fire Quarters.—Spezia, Italy—March 24, 1 m. 40 s.; March 31, 1 m. 45 s. Nine streams ready to play on the fire in both cases, and provisions ready, but owing to the stay whips being out of their places, the actual time to get the launches ready for lowering took 8 m. and 5 m., respectively.

General Quarters.—Ville Franche, France—Feb. 7, 1 m. 18 s., first gun division ready; Feb. 7, 2 m. 40 s., last gun division ready; Feb. 7, 2 m. 20 s., powder gun division ready. Spezia, Italy—March 28, 1 m. 50 s., first gun division ready; March 28, 3 m. 45 s., last gun division ready; March 28, 1 m. 45 s., marines gun division ready; March 28, 5 m., powder gun division ready; March 28, 3 m., engineer's division ready; March 28, 5 m. 20 s., master's division ready.

Furling and Unbending all Sails.—Spezia, Italy—March 11, 4 m. 30 s.; new and heavy sails.

Furling and Shifting Topsails and Courses.—Ville Franche, France—Feb. 11, 12 m.

F. V. MCNAIR.

Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer. Approved: C. R. P. RODGERS, Captain Commanding *Franklin*.

Report of exercises on board the U. S. steamer *Severn*, second rate, of the North Atlantic fleet, Commander R. B. Lowry commanding, from January 1, 1870, to March 31, 1870:

Loosing Sail.—Key West—Jan. 3, 3 m. 30 s.; Jan. 6, 5 m.; Jan. 7, 3 m. 20 s. Havana—Jan. 13, 2 m. 45 s.;

Jan. 14, 4 m.; Jan. 17, 3 m. 30 s.; Jan. 18, 1 m. 20 s.; Jan. 19, 2 m.; Jan. 20, 2 m. 45 s.; Jan. 21, 3 m.; Jan. 24, 2 m. 30 s. Matanzas—Jan. 25, 4 m.; Jan. 26, 3 m.; Jan. 28, 1 m. 30 s.; Jan. 31, 2 m. Port au Prince—Feb. 9, 1 m. 45 s.; Feb. 10, 2 m. 15 s.; Feb. 20, 1 m. 45 s.

St. Domingo—March 12, 1 m. 30 s.; March 16, 1 m. 5 s.; March 17, 1 m. 10 s.; March 21, 1 m. 35 s.; March 22, 2 m. 30 s.; March 23, 1 m. 35 s.; March 24, 1 m. 15 s.; March 25, 1 m. 25 s.; March 28, 1 m. 30 s.; March 30, 1 m. 30 s.; March 31, 1 m. 30 s.

Furling Sail.—Key West—Jan. 3, 4 m.; Jan. 6, 2 m. 30 s.; Jan. 7, 1 m. 20 s. Havana—Jan. 13, 3 m.; Jan. 14, 2 m. 30 s.; Jan. 17, 1 m. 30 s.; Jan. 18, 1 m. 45 s.; Jan. 19, 2 m. 20 s.; Jan. 20, 2 m. 30 s.; Jan. 21, 3 m. 25 s.; Jan. 24, 3 m. 15 s. Matanzas—Jan. 25, 2 m.; Jan. 26, 3 m.; Jan. 28, 2 m. 15 s.; Jan. 31, 2 m. 40 s. Port au Prince—Feb. 9, 2 m. 35 s.; Feb. 10, 2 m. 25 s.; Feb. 20, 2 m. St. Domingo—March 12, 2 m. 35 s.; March 16, 1 m. 35 s.; March 17, 1 m. 4 s.; March 21, 1 m. 38 s.; March 22, 1 m. 30 s.; March 23, 1 m. 15 s.; March 24, 1 m. 20 s.; March 25, 1 m. 25 s.; March 28, 1 m. 50 s.; March 30, 1 m. 20 s.; March 31, 1 m. 30 s.

Up Topgallant Masts and Yards.—Key West—Jan. 3, yards, 3 m. 30 s.; Jan. 6, yards, 5 m.; Jan. 7, yards, 3 m. 20 s. Havana—Jan. 13, yards, 2 m. 45 s.; Jan. 14, yards, 4 m.; Jan. 17, yards, 3 m. 30 s.; Jan. 18, yards, 1 m. 20 s.; Jan. 19, yards, 2 m.; Jan. 20, yards, 2 m. 45 s.; Jan. 21, yards, 3 m.; Jan. 24, yards, 2 m. 30 s.; Jan. 26, average, 15 m. n.; Jan. 28, average, 3 m. 50 s.; Jan. 31, yards, 2 m. Port au Prince—Feb. 9, yards, 1 m. 45 s.; Feb. 10, yards, 2 m. 15 s.; Feb. 20, yards, 1 m. 45 s. St. Domingo—March 10, yards, 2 m. 15 s.; March 11, yards, 1 m. 50 s.; March 12, yards, 1 m. 30 s.; March 15, yards, 1 m. 35 s.; March 16, yards, 1 m. 5 s.; March 17, 4 m. 30 s.; March 18, 3 m. 40 s.; March 21, yards, 1 m. 35 s.; March 22, yards, 2 m. 30 s.; March 23, yards, 1 m. 35 s.; March 24, yards, 1 m. 15 s.; March 25, average, 4 m. 58 s.; March 28, yards, 1 m. 30 s.; March 29, 2 m.; March 30, 1 m. 30 s.; March 31, average, 4 m.

Down Topgallant Masts and Yards.—Key West—Jan. 3, yards, 3 m. 30 s.; Jan. 5, yards, 3 m.; Jan. 6, yards, 2 m. 35 s.; Jan. 7, yards, 2 m. 30 s. Havana—Jan. 13, yards, 2 m. 50 s.; Jan. 14, yards, 2 m. 25 s.; Jan. 17, yards, 3 m.; Jan. 18, yards, 2 m. 45 s.; Jan. 19, yards, 2 m. 35 s.; Jan. 20, yards, 2 m. 50 s.; Jan. 21, yards, 2 m. 20 s. Matanzas—Jan. 25, 10 m.; Jan. 26, 9 m. 30 s.; Jan. 28, yards, 2 m. 25 s. Port au Prince—Feb. 9, yards, 3 m.; Feb. 20, yards, 2 m. 40 s. St. Domingo—March 10, yards, 2 m. 35 s.; March 11, yards, 2 m.; March 12, yards, 1 m. 50 s.; March 15, yards, 1 m. 55 s.; March 16, 1 m. 45 s.; March 17, 3 m. 30 s.; March 18, 2 m.; March 19, yards, 1 m. 45 s.; March 21, yards, 2 m. 15 s.; March 22, 1 m. 50 s.; March 23, 2 m. 10 s.; March 24, average, 3 m. 20 s.; March 25, average 3 m. 37 s.; March 28, yards, 1 m. 25 s.; March 29, yards, 2 m. 15 s.; March 30, yards, 1 m. 40 s.; March 31, 2 m. 40 s.

Shifting Topsails.—St. Domingo—March 16, average, 10 m.

Bending and Unbending.—Matanzas—Jan. 27, unbent, 5 m.; bent, 9 m.

In Launch.—Key West—Jan. 8, in, 12m. Matanzas—Jan. 26, out, 10 m.; Jan. 28, in, 10 m. 37 s. St. Domingo—March 9, out, 10 m.

House and Fid Topmasts.—Matanzas—Jan. 27, housed, 7 m. 30 s.; fidded, 15 m. At sea—Feb. 11, housed, 10 m.; fidded, 15 m.

Up and Down Lower Yards.—St. Domingo—March 14, up, 25 m.; March 15, down, 20 m.

Up and Down Topsail Yards.—Matanzas—Jan. 27, up, average, 30 m.; down, average, 25 m.

Making Sail.—At sea—Feb. 14, 6 m.; March 1, to royals, 5 m.

Shortening Sail.—At sea—Feb. 15, 5 m.

Reefing and Hoisting.—At sea—Jan. 10, average, 2 m. 35 s., two single reefs in topsails; Feb. 4, three single reefs and made sail in 12 m.

The crew is small and light to work the heavy spars and sails; there is no spar-deck capstan, nor is there a lead from the spar-deck to the gun-deck capstan. The exercises were all from the word of command, without any unusual preparation.

The sail-room is very small and badly arranged; so that it is not possible to have the shifting suit of sails as handy as they should be.

For two months of the quarter the ship was employed in towing and convoying monitors.

Report of exercises on board the U. S. steamer *Nantasket* (fourth rate), Francis M. Bunce, lieutenant-commander, for the quarter ending March 31, 1870:

Loosing Sail.—Porto Plata—March 23, 2 m. average; March 25, 1 m. 30 s.

Furling Sail.—Porto Plata—March 23, 3 m. 2 s. average; March 25, 2 m. 55 s.

Up Topgallant Masts and Yards.—Porto Plata—March 22, 9 m. 20s. average, masts only; March 23, 3 m. 53 s. average, yards only; March 24, 6 m., yards only; March 25, 4 m. 15 s., yards only.

Down Topgallant Masts and Yards.—Porto Plata—March 23, 3 m. 3 s. average, yards only; March 24, 2 m., yards only; March 25, 2 m., yards only.

Making Sail.—At sea—March 3, 4 m. average.

Shortening Sail.—Porto Plata—March 25, 3 m. 20 s. At sea—March 31, 2 m. 30 s. average.

Reefing and Hoisting.—Porto Plata—March 25, 2 m. 46 s. average, single reefs. General Order No. 128 was not received on board or known till the arrival of the flag-ship. Exercises have been as often as possible since the ship has been in commission, but the time has not been noticed.

CAPTAIN Morgan, R. A., has lately read a paper at the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich, on the subject of a very heavy breech-loading gun of novel construction of his invention. He pointed out that the contemplated arming of ships with fifteen and even twenty inches of iron will necessitate much heavier guns than any yet manufactured, and referred to the many serious difficulties in the way of attaining this object by the ordinary means. Having described minutely the effects of the circumferential and longitudinal strains to which guns are subjected on being fired, and the various defects which he observed in the mode of constructing the service guns, Captain Morgan proceeded to explain his own design. He made his calculations for a 1200-pounder gun, weighing 70 tons, a large proportion of which would consist of a very heavy iron breech piece, fitting like a cork or piston into the bore, and retiring on a tramway at every discharge, and so to permit the gunners to reload. He entered fully into the details of the metal, mode of manufacture, rifling, cast, and other particulars, and was warmly applauded at the close of his reading. A discussion followed, in which Colonel W. J. Smythe, R. A. (chairman), Colonels Sharpe, Miller and Strange, Captains Browne, Noble, Harrison, and others took part, the principal objections being with respect to the disproportionate weight of the new gun, and the undesirability of moving in the matter until the necessity for such powerful artillery was really demonstrated. Captain Morgan, in reply, said they must be prepared to sacrifice something on the score of weight to get other advantages, which became more and more necessary as armor-plating became developed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should invariably be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, NEW YORK.

THE RETIRED LIST.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The newspapers state that retired officers are prohibited from performing duty through the influence of officers on the active list. The correctness of the statement is doubtful. However, it could easily be arranged so that the active and the retired list need not interfere with each other.

Place retired officers on recruiting service (but none at the depots), allowing them choice, according to rank, of the towns they wish to recruit in; let them remain permanently, engage in business, and hold civil office if they desire.

For recruiting depots adopt a similar system to the English system of depot or "skeleton" companies. Take one of our infantry regiments for illustration. Authorize the colonel to detail two captains, two first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, and the proper number of sergeants and corporals for two companies (skeletons), and order them to Fort Columbus. Then break up I and K companies, and transfer the officers and men to the eight other companies; the officers and non-commissioned filling the vacancies made by those ordered to the depot.

This leaves eight companies permanently on duty with the regiment, and two depot companies at Fort Columbus.

The depot companies might be designated as companies I and K.

Upon the arrival of the two companies at Fort Columbus, they are filled up to the maximum with recruits and remain on duty there one or two years. At the expiration of the detail they join the regiment, and on their arrival are broken up and assigned to the eight companies, the officers and non-commissioned officers replacing those selected for the new skeletons that are ordered to the depot. The officers and non-commissioned officers for the new skeletons, are, of course, selected from the eight companies, the officers by roster and the non-commissioned officers for good conduct. As we have twenty-five regiments of infantry, there would be fifty companies at the depots. Designate Fort Columbus, Newport, Ky., and Presidio, California (or any other convenient place), as infantry depots—sixteen companies at each of the two points and eighteen at the third. Organize these companies in battalions of four companies, each battalion to be commanded by a field officer, and each depot by a colonel with a senior lieutenant-colonel as executive officer; all the field officers at the depot to be selected from the active list by roster.

Make the depots regular schools of practice, with battalion and brigade drills, gymnasiums, drill and recitation rooms. Require officers and non-commissioned officers to recite, not only on tactics, but field fortifications, outposts, regulations, etc., with practice in using military bridges, running approaches, etc.

Citizens expect regular officers, and even sergeants, to have a general knowledge of all military affairs. Among the advantages of this depot system would be that officers, having something definite to look forward to, would be better satisfied, and less anxious for leaves of absence and fancy duty, and good conduct encouraged among the non-commissioned officers and soldiers. Recruits are now sent to regiments under the charge of officers and non-commissioned officers temporarily detailed, and strangers to them, so of course there is more or less disorder and desertion among the men while en route.

The depot companies would be the recruits, and would move with no more disorder than any regular company; the expense would be no more than the present method; probably less desertion, and certainly with more comfort for both officers and men. The men with two years' instruction at the depot under officers and non-commissioned officers of their own regiment would go more willingly, and be better prepared for field service than now.

It would probably be satisfactory to company officers, as six officers would have a tour in civilization instead of only two, as in the present system.

Every company officer would spend two years at the depot in every ten years' service, and every field officer two years at the depot in every eight years' service. Is there any objection to adopting the depot system for artillery, infantry, and cavalry?

A DAY AT FORT RILEY.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the subjoined letter, taken from the *Topeka Record*, saying, "although officers serving in this part of the world know that Riley is the handsomest post west of the Mississippi, yet many of our friends in the East scarcely know there is such a place."

FORT RILEY, April 4, 1870.

EDITORS RECORD: A place of special interest in Kansas, and one which will well repay the visitor for a day or two spent there, is the United States military post at Fort Riley. It is situated on the rolling bluffs at the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican rivers, and standing on the hills above the post, one may see the course of these two streams for several miles, and overlook their commingling at this point into the Kansas river, which from here pursues its tortuous way to the Missouri, a distance of 143 miles.

The post was built under the immediate direction of Major Ogden, of the Quartermaster's Department, in 1855. It was intended to be used as a supply depot for the then vast Indian territory to the westward, and as a point for resting trains on their way across the then unsettled and almost unknown region. Major Ogden died here of cholera in 1855, and a handsome monument to his memory stands on a high bluff overlooking the post.

The buildings are of the most substantial character, being built of an exceedingly fine-grained magnesian limestone, which is found in great abundance within half a mile of the post. They consist of six double houses for officers' quarters, six barracks, a large post hospital, chaplain's quarters, a very nice chapel enclosed by a neat fence, post trader's store-rooms, quartermaster's and commissary's store-rooms, five stables, each of which has room for one hundred horses, a large mess house, workshops for all the various artisans required at the post, and some fifteen or twenty small houses for laundresses' quarters. The quarters for the officers and men are arranged, as usual at military posts, on the four sides of a square, forming the parade grounds, in this case, the officers' being on the north and south sides, and the men's on the east and west. These are all very comfortable, and, as said above, very neatly built, the grounds being tastefully laid out and kept in excellent order. The quarters for the men are kept in the most perfect order and are scrupulously clean, the officers attending carefully to the duty of seeing and knowing personally that the men under their command comply strictly with the regulations in all matters of this kind. Indeed, the whole post is a model in respect to the tidiness and air of cleanliness to be seen in every part. The members of the several batteries take the greatest pride in having everything connected with them in the highest possible state of neatness, and rub and polish their guns until they shine like burnished gold, while the horses are kept in great style, and make an appearance that would shame the steeds of many a private gentleman who keeps his carriage and prides himself on the beauty of his bays.

The troops stationed here at present are Battery K, First Artillery commanded by Brevet Major Wm. M. Graham; Battery C, Third Artillery, Major Sinclair; Battery B, Fourth Artillery, Captain Hasbrouck; and Battery A, Second Artillery, Captain Ramsay. It was the good fortune of your correspondent to witness a review of the whole four batteries on Sunday morning last, and the evolutions were made with an ease and precision that showed the most careful training on the part of the officers, and an evident pride on the part of the men, in the perfection of their drill. The enlisted men at present at the post are a splendid body of soldiers, and their whole appearance reflects great credit on the officers of the several batteries.

The post is commanded by Brevet Major Wm. Graham, and his staff officers are Major Sternberg, surgeon; Captain Loring, assistant surgeon; Charles Reynolds, D. D., chaplain; Lieutenant M. M. O'Brien, quartermaster, and Lieutenant Samuel R. Jones, adjutant.

The post is now used as a school of instruction in light artillery tactics, and the subordinate officers, after two years spent here, are transferred to other posts where they may become proficient in heavy artillery; there being, under the regulations of the War Department, but one battery of light artillery in each regiment the remaining eleven companies being heavy. This gives the officers an excellent opportunity for becoming familiar with the practice and tactics of both branches of the artillery service.

When all these batteries are full the garrison is composed of about six hundred men and twenty-four officers, including surgeon and chaplain. At the present time the force is not quite up to the fuller number; the time of very many of the men having recently expired, and not many enlistments for this arm of the service have been made during the past winter. It is hoped however, that during the coming summer the batteries may all be filled to the maximum strength.

The troops quartered here are singularly fortunate in the choice of a chaplain. No more worthy officer is connected with any portion of the Army than Dr. Reynolds; a kind, courteous, and Christian gentleman, he has done very much to give the post its reputation, and to him both officers and men are much indebted for his services in their behalf. Owing principally to his exertions, a beautiful little chapel has been built here, where services are held every Sunday. In addition to this, and his kindly ministrations to the sick and such as in any way need his attention, the doctor has taken on himself the task of teaching a post school, which averages an attendance of about twenty-five scholars, and where every branch of education is taught to such as desire it, from the simplest rudiments to the classics. The doctor is an efficient officer, and one who does not make his office a mere sinecure.

As a means of amusement to the men, the officers in charge of this post have allowed the erection of a building for theatrical exhibitions. This is a very neat struc-

HOSPITAL Steward Charles Rivers, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at the Post of Helena, Texas, and ordered to Fort Clark, Texas.

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ture, capable of seating some five hundred persons, and with a stage which, in point of scenery and the necessary fixtures, would shame many a town of great pretensions. The stage is a very large one, and the scenery, of which there is a complete and full set, with all the necessary machinery, was got up by the men themselves, and the whole work shows the hands of real artists. In this theatre, performances are given two evenings in each week, the house being usually full at each representation. The management is in the hands of an association of the men, and a very fair order of dramatic talent has been evoked. They have now employed the services of two ladies from some of the eastern theatres, and the performances give very rich satisfaction to those who attend. The erection of this theatre gives the men a harmless amusement, and thus prevents them from feeling the monotony of camp life, and very much lessens the desire to go away from the post in search of much worse ways of passing their time.

For all the purposes for which it is now used the post is a great success, and it is to be hoped that Government will take measures to render it still more effective. S.

EARLY INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION.

MR. THURLOW WEED contributes to the June *Galaxy* the following reminiscences of the early days of the war:

The first and only inauguration of a President I ever attended was that of Mr. Lincoln in 1861. It was known that designs upon his life, while on his way from Springfield to Washington, were providentially averted. It was also known that the question of seizing upon the Government and its archives had been contemplated. The few troops in Washington were therefore stationed around the Capitol. During the ceremony of inauguration, I walked about the grounds, encountering Major-General Wool, with a detachment of United States troops ready for action, and two pieces of cannon posted so as to raze an important avenue. I soon after found Lieutenant-General Scott, with the same number of cannon (on one of which the veteran was resting his elbow) posted in an equally advantageous position. This, in a country so long exempted from serious internal collisions, occasioned painful reflections. General Scott assured me that these precautions were not unnecessary, and that they had not been taken a moment too early. All, however, passed without either an attack or an alarm. But it was not long before unequivocal symptoms of rebellion were manifested. When in Washington, a few days afterward, I was awakened early one morning by Horace H. Riddell, formerly a resident of and representative from Alleghany County, N. Y., but then living at Harper's Ferry, who informed me that, unless immediately reinforced, the arsenal and armory at that place would be attacked and taken by enemies of the Government, who were banding together for that purpose; adding that there was not an hour to lose. I went immediately to the Secretary of War with this information. He thought the danger could not be so imminent, but said that the subject should have immediate attention. I went from the Secretary of War to General Scott, who promptly said that my information was confirmatory of that which he had received the evening previous. "But," he added, "what can I do? My effective force, all told, for the defence of the capital, is twenty-one hundred. Washington is as much in danger as Harper's Ferry. I shall repel any attack upon this city, but I cannot hazard the capital of the Union, as I should do by dividing my force, even to save Harper's Ferry." My friend Riddell's information was but too reliable. The next day brought us intelligence of the loss of Harper's Ferry.

Soon after this, our first taste of rebellion, I received information from an equally reliable source that Gosport, with its vast supply of munitions of war, was in danger. Of this I informed the Secretary of the Navy, at the breakfast table at Willard's Hotel. Believing from his manner that he attached but little importance to my information, I reiterated it with emphasis, assuring him that it would be occasion for deep regret if Gosport were not immediately strengthened. Meeting the Secretary at dinner the same day, I renewed the conversation, and was informed that the matter would be attended to. This did not quiet my solicitude; and leaving the Secretary to the placid enjoyment of his dinner, I repaired to the White House. Mr. Lincoln, however, had driven out to visit some fortifications. I made another attempt in the evening to see him, but he was again out. Early the next morning, however, I found him, and informed him what I had heard of the danger that threatened Gosport, and how, as I feared, I had failed to impress the Secretary of the Navy with the accuracy of my information or the necessity of immediate action. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "we can't afford to lose all those cannon; I'll go and see Father Welles myself." As he did immediately. The result was that Admiral Paulding, who was then despatched to Norfolk, arrived just in time to enjoy an illumination, occasioned by the burning of Government property, and witness the capture of Gosport.

I left Washington on the morning of the day that the Massachusetts Sixth regiment was attacked in Baltimore, meeting that regiment entering Baltimore as our train was leaving it. The railroad bridges over the Gunpowder and Bush rivers were burned soon after we crossed them; after which there was no railway communication between Baltimore and Havre de Grace. Late that night I received at the Astor House the following telegram from the Secretary of State:

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1861.

The danger is imminent. Hasten the movement of steamers with troops via Annapolis.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

An hour later, I received the following telegram from the Secretary of War:

Charter steamers, and despatch troops to Annapolis.

(Signed) SIMON CAMERON.

This, as I learned in the morning, was the last despatch that came over the wires, the line having been destroyed during the night. Early the next morning, I

chartered from Messrs. Spofford & Tileston, M. O. Roberts, Messrs. Mitchell & Co., and H. B. Cromwell & Co., the steamers belonging to their respective lines. Meantime, colonels of regiments and commandants of companies were astir, the city resounding with martial music. Citizens came spontaneously together and appointed a Union Defence Committee, composed of the most wealthy, influential, and patriotic among us. On the following day (Sunday), the Eighth and Twelfth regiments were ready to embark. While the Twelfth regiment was going on board the steamer Columbia, the danger of an attack in Chesapeake Bay was suggested. I despatched the late Captain Joseph J. Comstock (who was rendering voluntary but efficient aid and advice in arranging charter parties and fitting out steamers) with a note to Colonel Scott, the United States officer in command here, requesting him to give an order to the officer on Governor's Island to place a cannon, etc., on board the steamer Columbia. That officer, who received Captain Comstock as he was preparing for church, replied that he "could not attend to business on Sunday." Learning, on Captain Comstock's return, that Major Heintzelman, an old friend, was in command at Governor's Island, I wrote a hasty note to him in pencil, asking him for a cannon, which came without a moment's hesitation or delay.

On the following day Major H. came to me to sign the proper voucher. It seems hardly necessary to remark that Colonel Scott, a petted officer of the army, and son-in-law of the patriotic and loyal veteran, Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, was unworthy of the commission he held, and that before the conclusion of the war his name was stricken from the "Army Register;" nor that the readiness of Major Heintzelman to do his duty, without waiting for red tape, did not set him back in the subsequent promotions deservedly awarded him. Some months afterward, when Congress had authorized a large increase of the army, dining one day with General Scott, I availed myself of a break in the conversation to say that I hoped Major Heintzelman was well-known to him. "And why," asked the General, "do you hope that I know Major Heintzelman well?" "Because," I replied, "I am about, if you will permit an outsider to take that liberty, to ask a great favor." "And what is the favor, sir?" "A regiment for Major Heintzelman." Major Heintzelman, sir, assuming that the Secretary of War and the President will accept my designation, will get a regiment, not as a favor, but in justice to his merits as an officer. Heintzelman, when a lieutenant in command of his company, then stationed at a wilderness post, was aroused in the night by a sentinel's cry of fire. The alarm proceeded from the powder-house, a slight temporary building, some distance from the encampment. The company was immediately formed and moved to the scene of conflagration. The lieutenant's order was to follow him into the powder-house, each one seizing and bringing out his keg of powder. Lieutenant H. entered first, and brought out the first keg. You will see, therefore, that however pleasant it may be for an officer to have friends at court, Major Heintzelman does not need them."

In the disastrous battle of Bull Run, Colonel Heintzelman received from a musket shot a severe wound in the arm, which the surgeon dressed hastily, the colonel remaining in his saddle and continuing at the head of his regiment throughout the battle.

The New York Sixty-ninth (Irish) regiment, for refusing to turn out on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, was deprived of its colors. Though never actually disbanded, it had not since been doing duty. While occupied in getting other regiments off, Colonel Michael Corcoran brought me a letter of introduction from Archbishop Hughes. The colonel said that the murder of Massachusetts men in the streets of Baltimore had greatly excited his men, and if the colors of the Sixty-ninth were restored and the services of the regiment accepted, he would be ready to march, with one thousand rank and file, in twenty-four hours. I informed Governor Morgan, at Albany, by telegraph, that the Sixty-ninth regiment, if restored to its former status, would immediately take the field. A few hours brought me a despatch, accepting the services of the Sixty-ninth, and warmly thanking Colonel Corcoran, his officers and men, for their promptitude and patriotism. The Governor's despatch was read in the evening to the regiment and received with great enthusiasm. True to his promise, Colonel Corcoran marched through Broadway, amid enthusiastic acclamations, on the following day, to embark for Annapolis.

Simultaneously, I was accosted on the steps of the Astor House by a stranger, who informed me that he desired to raise a company of cavalry, which, if he could obtain the authority, should be organized and ready to march in three days. I was so favorably impressed with his bearing and manner that I immediately telegraphed Governor Morgan, earnestly asking his authority for Thomas C. Devin to organize a cavalry corps. Captain D. remained at my room until a favorable response from the Governor, two hours afterward, was received; and he also was faithful to his promise, for in three days, with a full company of men, he was on his way to the front. Captain Devin immediately attracted the attention of his superior officers, not less by the efficiency and discipline of his men than by his own gallantry in battle. He fought bravely through the whole war, rising by merit, first to the command of a regiment, and then of a brigade; and obtained the rank of brevet major-general at the conclusion of the rebellion. In the reduction of the Army my friend Devin was retained as lieutenant-colonel of a United States cavalry regiment.

During this visit to Washington, Generals Lee and Johnston, both esteemed as valuable officers of the army, abandoned the Union cause. The defection of General Lee, who was a favorite with General Scott, occasioned him surprise and regret. Many other officers of experience and capacity had previously joined the rebellion, or had gone, as they expressed it, with their States. General Scott, then seventy-three years old, with impaired health, could not himself take the field. Gen-

eral Wool, though in good health, was about the age of General Scott. The President and his Cabinet were talking anxiously on the subject of officers qualified to lead our armies. I inquired of General Scott—who had kindly asked me to call frequently and familiarly at his headquarters—who, among his junior officers, were best fitted for the work that he had been doing in our wars since 1812. He reflected for some time, and then replied that I had asked him an exceedingly embarrassing question. He said that we had lost some valuable officers in the Mexican war, and that others, equally valuable officers, had since died of diseases contracted in Mexico, naming Generals Riley, Belknap, Worth, and others whose names I do not remember; adding, with excited feeling, that there were others for whom he would have cheerfully been responsible a month ago, but they were now deserters. The question evidently pained him, and I changed the conversation.

From General Scott I went to Colonel Joseph P. Taylor, brother of the late President Zachary Taylor, an old officer of the army, then in the Commissary Department, asking him the same question. He replied that the Mexican war had deprived us of all or nearly all of our best army officers. "Are there not," I inquired, "colonels, lieutenant-colonels, or majors qualified to fill the places of those whom we have lost?" He took the "Army Register," and looked carefully through it, without finding what was desired, but remarked that some of the best and most promising officers of the Army had resigned and were now occupying civil offices. On my inquiring who they were, he replied McClellan, Sherman, and Dan Tyler. I reported the interview with General Scott and Colonel Taylor to President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. McClellan was then connected with the Illinois Central Railroad, and Sherman was President of the University in Louisiana. Measures were promptly taken to bring the two gentlemen into the service. On the following morning a Connecticut regiment arrived at Washington on board of two New Haven steamers, under the command of Colonel Dan Tyler, to whom I repeated the remark of Colonel Taylor. Colonel Tyler observed that he fully indorsed the opinion of Colonel Taylor as to the military qualifications of McClellan and Sherman, but that he was distrustful of himself, though he would endeavor to do his duty.

During the fortnight preceding the battle of Bull Run, I was much in Washington, and had frequent interviews with the President, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and General Scott. It was apparent in all their conversations that a series of disasters from the outbreak of the rebellion had greatly discouraged and mortified the Northern people. Efforts were made, therefore, to concentrate a force sufficient to encounter the enemy, who awaited an attack. The pressure in Congress and by the press hastened the movement. On the Friday preceding the battle—that occurred on Sunday—I dined with General Scott. Two of his aids, Generals Hamilton and Van Rensselaer, and General Stone were the only other persons at the table. Nothing but the approaching battle was talked of. General Scott lamented as was his constant habit, that his age and infirmities prevented his taking the field. He did not seem to be satisfied with the information he had obtained of the geographical position of the two armies, or of the general face of the country. After dinner, but before we left the table, General McDowell with two or three members of his staff were ushered in. They had come from the front, and General McDowell had called to take his final orders. Secretaries Seward and Cameron dropped in soon afterward. Conversation was then conducted by Generals Scott and McDowell, Secretary Cameron occasionally asking a question or making a remark. General McDowell left, apparently in good spirits and confident of success. General Scott became thoughtful and, as I thought, anxious. Messrs. Seward and Cameron left soon afterward; I followed, overtaking them at Mr. Seward's door, whence I walked home with Mr. Cameron. On the way, I remarked that so far as I could learn from the conversation at General Scott's room, there was no apprehension of a movement by General Johnston, and asked whether, in the event of a junction of the two armies, General McDowell was to give them battle? Secretary Cameron was no better informed than myself on that point, but assumed that General Patterson would hold Johnston in check. But Mr. Cameron, as we continued the conversation, became so much disturbed, that he said he would ride himself out to General McDowell's headquarters the next morning, and be governed by information he might obtain there. On Saturday I put the same question to General Scott, who replied that General Patterson had a force superior to that of General Johnston, and had his orders to watch his movements. I inquired if McDowell was strong enough to engage two armies, to which the General replied, "Johnston cannot get away from Patterson." This made me very despondent all that day and night. On Sunday, when the battle was going on, I was excited and nervous, and could not help looking and feeling that it was to be a day of disaster, if not of dishonor, to our cause. It was, of course, a day of anxiety to every one. In the evening all were breathlessly waiting for intelligence. About eleven o'clock, standing alone on the sidewalk in front of Willard's Hotel, I saw a horseman dash around the corner, down Pennsylvania Avenue. He alighted within two feet of me. It was Colonel Burnside, of Rhode Island. His looks imparted the intelligence I had dreaded. I asked no question and he made no sign. Others followed soon afterward, and the painful news circulated through the city, giving secret satisfaction to a large majority of its inhabitants. General Patterson had not held General Johnston, nor did he make the least movement to obstruct his rapid march to Bull Run.

THE wedding of Lieutenant O'Connell, U. S. Army, to Miss Le Boutillier, daughter of a wealthy dry goods dealer of Cincinnati, took place at St. John's Church in that city on the 28th ult. The groomsmen, Lieutenants Allen Smith, F. E. Pierce, D. M. Scott, and J. L. Worden, all of the Army, were in full-dress uniform.

(From the Boston Sunday Times, May 8, 1870.)

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

The season has opened very briskly with Messrs. BENT & BUSH, our leading military furnishing house, they having at present, more than double the number of hands employed that they had a year ago, and being overrun with orders from all parts of the country.

They have just supplied the Pawtucket Horse Guard, of Rhode Island, with an elegant set of Russian helmets and plumes, and are now filling an order for a similar set for the Roxbury Horse Guard, of this city. They are making nearly two thousand caps per month for the Regular Army, with whom their goods are very popular, and are just now fitting out the midshipmen at the Naval Academy, with uniform and fatigue caps, and also filling an order for the United States Marine Corps; the latter branch of the service having been entirely supplied with uniforms and fatigue caps by Messrs. BENT & BUSH, for the past eight years.

During their long connection with the Army and Navy, the firm have always made it a point to use none but the *very best* material in goods of their manufacture, and, as showing how their efforts are appreciated, may be mentioned the fact that more than three quarters of the caps worn by United States naval officers are made by this firm, their sales in that class of goods being more than all the New York and Boston dealers' combined.

Last fall they supplied entire the Second, Third, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, and part of the Fifth Regiments of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and three batteries of our State Artillery; and in one week this season they received orders from Washington Territory, Florida, Maine, and New Mexico, a fact that will enable our readers to form some idea of the distance to which the fame of their goods has spread.

They also do a large business in supplying the G. A. R. Posts, in this and the neighboring States with caps and embroidery. Give them a call.

BENT & BUSH,

CORNER COURT AND WASHINGTON STS.,

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Have in stock, a fine assortment of

WHITE LINEN AND DUCK PANTS - from \$15 to \$48 per doz. pair.

STRAW HATS - - - - - \$15 per dozen.

WHITE BERLIN GLOVES - - - - - from \$3, to \$5 per doz.

the latter of *very extra quality*, all suited for Army wear, and sent by express, C. O. D., everywhere.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

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SOCIETY ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.**

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Brigadier-General CHAS. L. FITZHUGH.....Vice-President.
Surgeon R. W. Pease.....Historian,
Syracuse N. Y.
Lieutenant-Colonel IRVINE WHITEHEAD.....Secretary,
61 Wall St., N. Y.
Major R. R. CORSON.....Treasurer,
Norristown, Pa.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, }
WEST POINT, N. Y., April 26, 1870.**PROPOSALS**, in duplicate, will be received by
the undersigned until 10 A. M., June 1, 1870, for supplying

Fresh Beef to the troops at this Post.

The said Beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters (necks, shanks, and kidney tailow to be excluded), and to be delivered at this Post, free of cost, in such quantities and at such times, not exceeding four days per week, as the Commanding Officer may direct. The necks of cattle slaughtered for beef, to be delivered under this agreement, shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters eight inches above the hock joint.

These contracts to be in force one year, commencing on the first day of July 1870, and subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence of the Army.

In case of the failure in quality or quantity of the Fresh Beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence at West Point, N. Y., shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase and the Contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The Contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

Proposals will be addressed to
Brevet Major TULLY McCREA, U. S. A., A. A. C. S., U. S. A.,
WEST POINT, N. Y.

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Officers of the Army and Navy having daughters to educate, and who wish to secure for them the advantages of a first-class English and French Academy, with musical instruction unsurpassed if not unequalled in this country, and all at exceedingly moderate rates, are advised to investigate the claims of the Academy of the Visitation, at Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.

REFERENCES:

- I General Sherman, U. S. A., and lady, Washington, D. C.
- Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. A., Philadelphia.
- Brigadier-General Lawrence P. Graham, U. S. A., and lady, Austin, Texas.
- Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A., and lady, Omaha, Nebraska.
- Vice-Admiral David Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.
- Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.
- Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.

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A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY (SERV-
ING IN the Plains) will transfer with any First Lieutenant
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Address at once, X. Y. Z., care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1870.

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VERTICAL FIRING.

A PROPOSAL of Captain ERICSSON's plan for submarine assault, so clearly illustrated in his communication to the JOURNAL of the 7th, we note in our English files details of experiments upon the efficacy of vertical or high-angle firing, which have quite recently been conducted at Shoeburyness. Until within a late period, the inaccuracy of high-angle fire has been the great obstacle to its success, and the impression which obtained that projectiles thus delivered had only the simple velocity due to their falling weight, suggesting an impact easily enough sustained, had diverted attention from the subject. So writes the naval paragraphist of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, adding that "nevertheless, many competent judges have long urged the importance of the question." If some one of the junior lords has not been considering the unfortunate fate of the packet upon which the ancient navigator SINBAD was a passenger, and which was instantly crushed and submerged by the dropping of a great stone on her decks from the talons of a phenomenal eagle, we are at a loss to imagine the inspiration of an idea so essentially novel on the part of the Admiralty. During our own recent unpleasantness, by the merest accident in the world, it was discovered one day that cannon balls, delivered from a considerable elevation upon a surface not extraordinarily invulnerable, possessed "staying" qualities in a degree rather exceeding the velocity of their falling weight. The sheathed gun-boat *Galena*, which rashly got within such a fire from a rebel bluff on the James, and came out from under the iron cataract with her deck resembling a pepper-box cover, furnished a first demonstration of this singular fact, which became so well appreciated by both sides that the Confederate artillerists were morally certain to have a battery hidden on every river bank of any elevation, and the iron-clad builders from St. Louis down the Mississippi, made the protection of decks a special feature of construction. We believe it is practice with our commanders not to take their ships under a plunging fire if the necessity can be avoided; but the thickness of a deck is none the less considered in American construction.

In the experiments at Shoeburyness, the trial was made at a distance of twenty yards, with 13-inch service mortar, and 9-inch rifled howitzer, upon a target of six iron deck beams, 10 inches deep, clad with 1-inch iron plating and over all 5-inch deal planks. To avoid the delay and cost from vertical practice against a horizontal target of sufficiently large size, the deck representative in this instance was placed upright and the pieces were fired with charges calculated to give an impact equal to that resultant from vertical firing at considerable ranges and elevations, the actual angle of incidence being also considerable. The four rounds (the 13-inch spherical shell, weighing 200 lbs., with a charge of 7 lbs., and the 9-inch, 240 lbs. with a 3 1-2 lb. charge) produced great effect, three of the shells going clear through the target. The *Pall Mall* wisely concludes therefrom—"after this, not much argument is needed

—if, indeed, it were needed before, to prove the terrible havoc which vertical or high-angle fire would be capable of producing upon ships of war." To all of which we accord our assent.

When the Shoeburyness experts have concluded the experiments upon the thickness of bilge armors, which will inevitably follow the reading of ERICSSON's new theory of assault by the Admiralty, the *Pall Mall* may well emphasize its remark—"what a disagreeable place a ship will be to fight in ere long!"

GENERAL SHERMAN has an unfortunate habit of telling the truth and saying just what he thinks. Of this he must cure himself, if he wishes to keep out of trouble. A company of very excellent, but somewhat impracticable, gentlemen invited the General to meet with them at the Cooper Union in New York, for the purpose of settling the Indian question, by making speeches and passing resolutions. In reply, General SHERMAN wrote as follows:

I have your note of May 13, and regret I cannot be present. I doubt not the generous feeling of good people interested in this meeting, but it does seem to me that they accomplish little or no good. Our Indian question is a practical one, and not one of mere feeling; and so far as my observation extends, the wild Indians are rather damaged than benefited by the conflict of extreme opinions which these public meetings engender. The real question can only be discussed fairly where the Indians are, and if you will adjourn your meeting to Fort Sully, where you can see the Indians themselves, I will feel strongly inclined to attend the adjourned meeting.

With sentiments of the utmost respect, I am truly yours, W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Very characteristic this, but most indiscret. Of what use is wholesome advice to a body of men who, after disposing of this letter, listened with complacency to the reading of one from WENDELL PHILLIPS, in which the laurels of SHERIDAN are described as "foul with Indian blood shed by assassins who acted under his orders and received his approval;" in which our frontier commanders are described as "worsted, outgeneraled miscreants?" There was a grain of sense in PHILLIPS's letter, where he advises that the Indians be made citizens and held responsible to civil law; but he conveniently omits to show how this is to be done practically, and how we are to provide for the protection of our frontier settlements while the process of manufacturing these new citizens is going on. Does he expect to put an end to Indian troubles by the sovereign panacea of another amendment to the Constitution?

While these resolutions are being passed in Cooper Union, the news comes in from the plains that the men whom these philanthropists are abusing are engaged in averting a threatened Indian war, by giving RED CLOUD safe conduct to Washington to treat with the Great Father, protecting him against the civil authorities who, it is feared, may attempt to arrest him. Whenever an opportunity for practical philanthropy offers, our soldiers are quick to embrace it, and these "Indian massacres," so much denounced, are but part of a necessary policy, in which the sword of justice goes with the olive branch of peace.

THE "Intelligent Whale" is the name of the sub-marine torpedo which is said to have been purchased by our Government from Mr. HALSTED, better known as "Pet HALSTED." Ten thousand dollars was paid, we hear, as a first instalment on the purchase; how much is to follow we do not learn. The "Intelligent Whale" is the invention of Mr. J. H. KROEHL, who served as a volunteer officer in the Navy during the late war, and who used the boat in the bay of Panama to procure pearl oysters. He lost his life in the business, and his vessel came finally into the hands of Mr. HALSTED and a Dr. TYNG, not the reverend gentleman of that name, we hope.

We fear that this whale will turn out to be an elephant. We do not see what possible use can be made of a machine of this description. A sub-marine torpedo-boat must necessarily move very slowly under water, as she travels without eyes, and is groping altogether in the dark. Her position is shown by the air bubbles, and it is the easiest thing in the world to detect and destroy her. She cannot escape from a common row-boat, and nine times out of ten proves the grave of those

who embark in her. We doubt whether any torpedo-boat can succeed, except it is a vessel large enough to go to sea, and which is shot proof, has speed, and can fire torpedoes by electro-magnetism from outriggers fixed on the bow or sides. The Navy Department have been experimenting with a vessel of this kind, and the experiments before the Naval Committee were very successful in their result. The plan on which the Intelligent Whale is constructed never has succeeded and never will succeed, and it is simply a waste of time to bother with this invention. We propose another time to present drawings of the Intelligent Whale, to demonstrate its unfitness for anything but catching pearl oysters, in which business, even, it never had any great success.

It seems probable that many more of the *Oneida*'s officers and men would have been saved if the bridge on which Captain WILLIAMS and his officers stood had been keyed down so as to be easily and quickly detached from the hull of the vessel, and if it had been provided with either metal or rubber air chambers on the under side, making it convertible into a life raft. All the bridges of our men-of-war could be fitted up in this way, with but little trouble or expense, and it might, in the case of shipwreck or collision, be the means of saving many lives.

The British *Army and Navy Gazette* suggests that, while the *Oneida* only saw the green light of the *Bombay*, the latter may have seen both the side lights across the *Oneida*'s deck. This may account for the difference in the statements of the officers of the two ships—and perhaps the careless placing of the *Oneida*'s lights in the rigging, or the shortness of the screens to them, may have been the principal cause of the collision.

Great care should be exercised in placing the side lights of a ship, so as to avoid their being reflected or seen over too great an arc. It is a matter of too much importance to be left hap-hazard to the judgment of the individual owner, master, captain, or navigator. The placing of these lights and of seeing that they are properly fitted with screens should be decided for all vessels, sailing or steamers, by a regularly appointed government officer, and their removal from the appointed place should be visited with a heavy penalty and forfeiture of insurance.

THE letter from Admiral PORTER, in regard to the revival of American commerce, which we print elsewhere, received additional emphasis from the results of the national yacht race which has just come off in the British channel. The English yachtsmen have again been beaten in their own waters by a Yankee craft, which has won the cup under every disadvantage of conditions imposed by her antagonist. After much correspondence, Mr. ASHBURY, the owner of the English yacht *Cambria*, was finally brought to the point of accepting a race with the American yacht *Sappho*, on terms substantially dictated by himself. He has been handsomely beaten in spite of the most ungenerous attempts to escape the result. Three races were agreed upon, and all have been won by the *Sappho*, a yacht built by the POILLONS of Brooklyn, and owned by Mr. WM. DOUGLASS, of New York. The first race was 60 miles to the windward and return. In this race [the *Sappho*] outsailed the *Cambria* from the start, at the latter's best point of sailing, close hauled to the windward, the *Cambria* having won the toss. After sailing fifty miles, the *Cambria* abandoned the race as hopeless, her antagonist being then ten miles to the windward. The second race was 60 miles to the windward again, and again the *Cambria* won the toss, and took the weather station, but at the last moment she refused to race without a "dead beat to the windward," when the umpires declared that the best they could do was "half a point off the wind."

The third race was on a triangular course, each side of which was twenty miles in length. The vessels kept together for some distance. The *Sappho* ran ahead, but was overhauled by the *Cambria*, which gained the weather-tack of her just before completing the first twenty miles. The *Sappho*, from her greater length, forreached and

weathered on the *Cambria* so as to outsail her around the mark vessel, three minutes and forty seconds in advance.

The vessels were then becalmed, and the remainder of the race was a dull, uninteresting sail, the *Sappho* again winning the course, the *Cambria* being taken in tow in a dead calm, and brought into port by the marking steamer. Mr. ASHBURY, her owner, set up the most pretentious and arrogant claims to prevent his antagonist from gathering the fruits of her victory. We are glad, for the credit of British fair play, that arbitrators to whom the matter was referred disallowed these claims, and accorded to the *Sappho* the champion cup which she had so handsomely won.

OVER four thousand dollars have been contributed thus far to the fund for the relief of the family of Commander WILLIAMS of the *Oneida*. Most of this has come from the Navy, who have responded very liberally out of their scanty funds to the appeal in behalf of the children of their dead comrade.

THE Cubans have another armed steamer afloat, and hope to succeed better this time in establishing themselves as a naval power. The vessel referred to is the *George B. Upton*, built by Donald McKay at East Boston in 1866, and recently thoroughly overhauled, coppered, and strengthened so as to fit her to carry a heavy battery. She is 607 tons register, and is 175 feet in length, 37 feet beam, and 13 feet depth of hold. She is a screw, and steams fast for a vessel of her class. Formerly she was brig-rigged, but has been altered into a bark, and has been spudded very heavy; she will spread every inch of canvas that her hull will bear. After she has performed one service she will cruise under sail, reserving her coal in event of her being chased or in entering or leaving port.

The managers of the Cuban cause in New York have displayed a skill unusual with them in getting this vessel to sea without running against our neutrality laws. She cleared for Port au Prince, with some cargo, but quite a considerable passenger list, yet not sufficient to attract attention. On Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, she cast off her lines and steamed down the bay, no one on shore suspecting her character. The night was passed well off shore in neutral waters, and on Sunday a schooner went alongside, and put on board the remainder of her officers and crew and her war material. The vessels were at this time about ten miles north of Barnegat, and over three miles off shore. Previous to the schooner going alongside, the steamer had been sold to the Cuban Government, and the parties who had started with her for Port au Prince turned her over to the new owners. Her powder, shell, and fixed ammunition were transferred to the steamer, and in a few hours she started on her mission with a Cuban flag at her peak, and a pennant at her main. She is reported to have a full complement of fighting officers and over 200 men.

The *Upton* is commanded by a former officer of the rebel navy, Thomas L. Darwin. She carries a military corps commanded by General Eugene Valiente, late of General Goicouria's staff, and under him are Colonel Drake De Kay, and Captains Harrison and Westerman. She also carries some three thousand small arms, but no artillery.

COMPANY D, of the Second Cavalry, had a running fight with the Indians at Atlantic Gulch, Wyoming Territory, on the 4th of May. Seven Indians were killed and a number wounded. Lieutenant C. B. Stambaugh, of the cavalry, was killed, and Sergeant Brown severely wounded. We have received a letter in regard to Lieutenant Stambaugh, which we shall publish another week. Cavalry and infantry have been distributed along the Kansas Pacific railroad to protect it against the Indians, who have appeared there and attacked working parties.

THE Senate Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred a bill to increase the pension of the widow of the late General Lovell H. Rousseau, have reported against the passage of the bill. Mrs. Rousseau is now in receipt of a pension of \$30 a month, which is the highest rate allowed by the general law. The committee report that there have been several cases where a higher rate of pension has been granted to the widows of general officers, by special acts of Congress. But no instance of the kind is believed to have occurred since the 27th day of July, 1863, when Congress enacted that all cases of pensions before that time or thereafter granted by special acts should be subject to be varied in amount according to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws. While it is evident the committee contend that this law is not binding prospectively, and, in so far as it

attempts to tie the hands of Congress upon this subject in the future, is simply nugatory, still in their judgment it is entitled to respect as an expression of the legislative will, and for the equity of the rule established, that, as between widows of officers of the same grade, no distinction should exist, as none existed in the pay and allowances of their husbands while living. It is to be regretted, the committee think, that any exceptions were ever created, and it is their opinion they should not be multiplied. They therefore recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

J. EGBERT FARNUM, formerly brigadier-general of volunteers, died in New York on Monday last. He was born in New Jersey, and at an early age removed to Pottsville, Pa., where he was educated. He has led an adventurous life, having at one time taken command of a slave-ship, the *Wanderer*, belonging to Lamar of Savannah. He entered the Army in 1846, at the breaking out of the Mexican war, as sergeant-major of the First Pennsylvania Infantry, and serving faithfully during the campaign. He was subsequently identified with Quitman and Lopez, in the Cuban expeditions, and when Walker went to Nicaragua, Farnum held a position on the filibuster's staff. When the Rebellion broke out, he entered the Excelsior Brigade of New York as a sergeant, and became successively captain, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, and for gallant service was brevetted brigadier-general. At Williamsburg he was wounded in both legs, and incapacitated for field duty. On his recovery he entered the Veteran Reserve Corps, in which he served until the close of the war. At the time of his death he held the position of inspector in the New York Custom-House. A number of his old friends assembled at the office of General C. K. Graham, City Surveyor, and, after passing the customary resolutions of respect and condolence, appointed a committee to make arrangements for the funeral, which took place on Thursday, the 18th inst.

JOHN MAGILL, the one of General Goicouria's party who died of starvation on the desert Key, was an Englishman and a non-commissioned officer, at one time, in the British Indian army. He was likewise a lieutenant in a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment during our own war. His grade in the Cuban army was that of artillery major. A severe wound had, however, incapacitated him, and he was obliged to leave the island.

THE Government printing press at St. Louis is busy in working off the new system of tactics, prepared by the board of tactics of which General Schofield is president. The arms and accoutrement board in session in that city expected to complete their experimental tests on small arms about the 15th inst. They have had submitted to them fourteen different systems of arms. Several have failed to come up to the requirements of the board, in answering the system of scientific to which they were subjected. The board have also under consideration the adoption of the best set of infantry accoutrements, and the best knapsacks for the service.

IN the Senate of the United States, May 12, 1870, Mr. Drake reported an amended joint resolution for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery. It provides that the claims for building vessels of war and steam machinery, referred to in the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain contractors, and so forth," approved March 2, 1867, be referred to the Court of Claims; but no claim shall be considered by said court unless the same be presented therein within one year after the passage of this resolution; and so much of said act as provides against considering any allowance in favor of any such parties for any advance in the price of labor or material, unless such advance could not have been avoided by the exercise of ordinary prudence and diligence on the part of the contractor, is repealed.

By General Orders No. 60, headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, May 14, 1870, it is ordered that hereafter returns and reports of all property, except provisions and forage, to the several bureaus of the War Department be rendered quarterly, the first returns to be for the quarter ending September 30, 1870, and that the labor requisite for the erection of shelters, storehouses, etc., for the use of troops, must, whenever practicable, be furnished by the enlisted force of the Army.

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs agreed to report adversely on the House bill providing for the selection of a site for a burial place for the late Secretary Rawlins, and the erection of a suitable monument thereon.

MR. VAN WYCK has introduced into the House a bill to increase pensions to invalid soldiers, widows, and minor children, twenty-five per centum all around.

THE OPERATIONS OF WAR.

THE fifth chapter of Colonel Hamley's work is as follows:

SUPPLY OF ARMIES AT A DISTANCE FROM THEIR BASE.

In the days when armies subsisted of necessity on the pillage of the country they made war in the rigors of war were inseparable from the fact of war. The theatre of hostilities, like the English lines of invasion in France, like parts of Germany in the Thirty Years' War, became a hell, the soldiers demons. Any narrative of the time will show that life was to the wretched inhabitants filled with elements which make no part of the existence of any modern European people—terror ending in recklessness, the absence of all that provision for the future which hope and security induce, a greedy snatching at any present enjoyment or respite from evil, and a general impression that the world was a scene of injustice, given over to the dominion of devils. These rigors naturally reacted on the character of those who inflicted them; soldiers grew remorseless, indifferent to suffering, fond even of inflicting it; friends as well as foes were subject to outrage, war was licensed devastation, and the territories which were the scene of hostilities became frightful deserts.

With the establishment of standing armies and the necessity for supplying them from their own resources, these horrors in great measure ceased. They were no longer inflicted by an army on its own or a friendly territory, but were used as a weapon against the enemy. But enough of the former spirit of cruelty still identified itself with war to cause commanders of high honor and reputation to commit deeds which from our point of view must always stain their names. Turenne ravaged the beautiful territory known as the Palatinate; and Marlborough, after marching from Flanders across Germany, supplied by the contributions of friendly States, resorted, on entering Bavaria, to what he calls "military execution," or systematic devastation, as a means of detaching the Elector from the interests of France, by compelling him to witness the sufferings of his subjects and the ravage of his dominions.

A little later than this, when discipline grew into paramount importance, when movements were quicker, and when armies in the presence of a ready foe found they must be always prepared to fight, the question of supplies came to be a still more considerable element in war. A curious calculation exists, made by Tempelhoff,

Prussian general, the historian of Frederick's wars, which shows how vigorously the operations of his master were fettered by the necessity of providing assured subsistence for his army.

"A hundred thousand men," he says, "consume daily 150,000 pounds of flour, equal to 200,000 pounds of bread."

"Bread and forage are seldom to be had in sufficient quantities on the spot—hence magazines are established along the line of operations.

"The bread-wagons carried a supply for 6 days—the men for 3 more.

"In commissariat-wagons, flour for 9 additional days could be conveyed—1 wagon to 100 men for 9 days; thus 1,000 wagons supplied the army for that time.

"An operation of 18 days' duration could thus be conducted without an intervening magazine; but field ovens were required to make the flour into bread. But bread for 3 days requires 2 days to bake it. At the end of 6 days, therefore, a halt must be made to bake, or else the ovens would fall behindhand with the supply. So that, advancing into an enemy's country, before magazines could be formed there, 6 days was the extent of march practicable without a halt.

"But when the ovens were at a greater distance from the magazines than the commissariat-wagons could perform, going and returning, in 9 days, the army fell short." Sixty miles was therefore the maximum distance to which the field ovens could advance from the magazines. If we add to this 40 miles, for the space which the bread wagons (which held 6 days' rations) could traverse in 6 days, going and returning, we have the full extent to which an army could venture to advance in an enemy's country without forming magazines there—namely, 100 miles.

As at this time an army, instead of being an assemblage of bands or companies, each under its own immediate leader, had become an integer which did not admit of ready separation into parts; so the system of supply had also been highly organized in order to maintain this somewhat cumbersome machine in working order. Communications, to manoeuvre against which scarcely entered into the combinations of the generals of a preceding age, had now come to be of the first importance, and the capture of a great magazine or a great convoy was a matter serious enough to derange a whole plan of campaign.

This ultra-methodical method of campaigning continued till the time of the French Revolution. Confronting all Europe, and destitute of all the material of war except men, France poured forth armies half-clad, half-fed, half-armed, but filled with valor, intelligence, and zeal. Old traditions of methodical war, where troops slept under tents and were fed from magazines, were of no value to armies which possessed neither tents nor magazines. A new organization became necessary to meet these new conditions. An army, no longer itself an integer, was resolved into divisions, each complete in itself in all arms, and capable either of fighting alone or of taking its place readily in line of battle. The amount of independence thus gained rendered the task of supplying them comparatively easy. Alike in the plains of Flanders and on the summits of the Alps, the soldiers of the Republic learned to bivouac, and to maintain themselves in the country they made war in. What they lost in method they gained in mobility; taught by always present and always pressing necessity, they acquired the secret of spreading in order to subsist; but, being opposed to disciplined troops, they were forced also to preserve a due facility of reassembling for battle. They were at once the most accomplished of marauders and the most intelligent of soldiers. And it was this combination of seemingly adverse qualities that

distinguished them from the armies of the middle ages, where the troops were indeed skilful in the art of plundering, but had neither the discipline nor intelligence necessary for forming out of the scattered units a combined force that could oppose a regular army.

Formed by this rough training, the French army became an instrument in the hand of the most subtle, inventive, and audacious leader in the world. The old system of Frederick met the new system directed by Napoleon, and was shattered to pieces. And at the root of this new system lay the new method of procuring supplies.

But it would be a great mistake to suppose that Napoleon, when he became both chief of the state and head of the army, led on to conquest merely a horde of plunderers, who lived from hand to mouth. No general was ever more careful in accumulating great magazines and in protecting his communications. All his precepts prove that he felt more strongly even than the strictest generals of the old school the necessity of holding fast to the links which united him with his base. After Jena, for instance, when he had broken in a single day the power of Prussia, his first thought, after providing for the pursuit of the defeated enemy, was to establish a fresh and shorter line of communication with France, and to station on it great hospitals and depots of stores. In what, then, it may be asked, did the advantage of the French system consist, since it did not free him from the restrictions which hampered others? This question has been answered by one of the greatest of the generals who confronted Napoleon, the Archduke Charles. After saying that "he who in his plan of campaign counts on the resources of the country he is about to traverse to support his troops, abandons himself to chance, and often runs the risk of subordinating his operations to his subsistence," he thus discusses the new system:

"Since the Revolutionary war, the French armies have introduced what they call the system of requisition; and it is not to be denied that this mode, joined to the coercive measures which they permitted themselves to use, has fed their troops at the expense of the territory occupied, and at places where want of time, means, or defence hindered them from establishing magazines.

"But the system of requisition is not new, for in all times during war forced contributions have been raised; only this system has received in our time an extension prompter in its results, in this way—that instead of apportioning the burden on the countries occupied according to their resources, and re-entering them only after expeditions, to replace the provisions consumed in the interval, or to form stores for future wants, all the supplies are seized on entering a territory in order to use them for daily consumption, without prejudice to subsequent more regular requisitions which the victor has incontestably the right to order.

"This mode of subsistence gives doubtless more facility to rapid and sustained operations, and offers, above all, advantages for the detached divisions; but it does not, for all that, dispense with the necessity for forming magazines on convenient and secure points; besides, the system of requisitions, especially since it has been so extended, must ruin a country, and is applicable only to that of an enemy. It is in its nature more proper to wars of invasion than to those of position, because in the first it matters little that the country traversed is wasted and devastated, whilst for stationary armies, foresight demands that their supplies should be assured, which requires that the necessary provisions should be stored in magazines on points previously arranged.

"If then the system of requisition, magazines being excluded, cannot be adopted as an immediate base of the subsistence of armies, it is nevertheless true that it gives certain facilities for replacing daily consumptions, establishing new magazines, and keeping in reserve for unanticipated needs supplies already formed. Thus this system carries with it of itself the necessity of establishing magazines on strategic points."

"The Archduke's maxims on magazines," Jomini remarks, "are in general very just; in fact, the more formidable armies are, the more necessary are magazines. All is subordinate, however, to the nature of the country, to the resources which it offers as you pass through it, and to the respective forces of the parties. Besides, to establish magazines is not to give up the power of making sometimes ten or twelve marches without carrying them with you when a decisive operation is in question, and armies of 80,000 to 100,000 men are in a fertile country. But to enter on a barren region already ruined, or which the enemy lays waste as he abandons it, and where the points of support and of arrival are far distant from those of departure, is to expose the army to disasters such as the French experienced in Russia and Portugal. It was not that they had neglected to form magazines and to organize trains; but these were so far from the corps employed that the advantages of them became illusory."

It will be easily seen that this republican system could not be applied by an army acting either in its own or in friendly territory. It was equally impracticable for the British in Spain, and for the Austrians in Germany and in Italy. These armies could only draw their subsistence either from their own countries or from the willing contributions, duly paid for, of the people in whose countries they were operating. But however supplies may be obtained, the storing of them in magazines along the lines on which the army operates, is indispensable—and it is therefore necessary to inquire what is the method of forming depots to which all generals must resort. This is evidently a matter on which it is in vain to theorize, and on which nobody is entitled to be heard on whom has not rested the responsibility of providing for the subsistence of armies. Let us hear the Archduke Charles on it:

"As every line of operation ought to be covered by the movements and positions of the army, it follows that the most favorable points for depots of stores ought to be on that line; and as this line determines at the same time the direction of all movements, progressive or retrograde, it also indicates the most convenient roads for the transport of subsistence.

"To limit to a single line the establishment of depots and the arrival of convoys of materials necessary to the well-being of an army, is very difficult. They should therefore be placed upon many points which have sure communications with the line of operation—the more these points are multiplied, the more free will be the circulation and the surer the subsistence.

"The extent of country covered by an army increases with the distance from that army. It is right, then, only to establish some magazines close, and the majority at a greater distance in rear—the first to supply the needs of a few days, the others great depots. In the case of convoys, also, in order that they may be well covered, all the roads they move on should close toward the line of operation in proportion as they approach the army, and end by joining it. The concentric direction of the convoys may be good; but it will be so only against the attacks of great regular bodies. Good partisans will annoy the convoys always, whatever the direction of their routes, even if perpendicular from the centre of the base to the centre of the front, the case in which they are the least exposed to an assailant.

"Even fortresses cannot safely be made depots of, if the communications with them are precarious, for it is very seldom that an escort can defend a convoy against serious attacks. Strategic points only are proper for the establishment of great magazines, because generally they are at the centre of communications and offer every facility for the arrival of stores and their transport to the front, even should unforeseen circumstances cause a change of direction. Magazines, then, must not be established off the line of operations on points which are not united to it by many roads and in different directions.

"The relations between an army and the country behind it, change according to the march of events and the successive occupation of the strategic points aimed at; so that the line of magazines must be modified by the movements of the army that there may be no break in the convoys; this applies to offensive movements as well as to retreats. To develop these principles we will take as an example the case of an army that marches from the Moldau to the Wernitz, following the line Budweis, Neumarkt, Ratisbon, Donauwerth. And we will suppose—

"1st, That when the army quits Budweis the enemy is so distant that the principal magazines can be established on the line of operation, so that supplies will be available throughout the progressive movement.

"2d, That great magazines will be established on the first line only, at a convenient distance from the army; from which others will be placed at intermediate points up to the front, where depots of immediate distribution will be formed for eight or ten days at most.

"3d, That neither these advanced magazines nor those at the greatest distance in rear are here spoken of, nor the direction taken by the convoys, which would be superfluous.

"Under these conditions, the establishment of magazines follows the movements of the army at the following stages:

"1st stage. When the army advances from Budweis toward Klattau, the magazines are at Prague, Budweis, Ufar-Linz (opposite Linz).

"2d stage. Army at Klattau—magazines at Pilsen, Horazdiwitz.

"3d stage. Army at Ratisbon—magazines at Waldmunchen, Cham, Straubing.

"4th stage. Army at Ingolstadt—magazines at Ratisbon and Stadtam-Hof.

"5th stage. Army on the Wernitz—magazines at Kupferburg, Kosching, Vohburg.

"In retreating, the evacuation of magazines is accomplished on the same principles, thus:

"1st stage in retreat. Army quits the Wernitz—magazines at Stadtam-Hof, Ratisbon.

"2d stage. Army quits Ingolstadt—magazines as in 3d stage," etc., etc.

From this elaborate arrangement, we see how much of a general's time and thoughts must be occupied with matters which are quite cast into the shade by his marches and battles, but without which his marches and battles would be impossible.

Jomini, without entering into such minute details as the foregoing, also touches on the subject. After remarking that soils, the seasons, the force of armies, the spirit of the population, are all variable causes influencing the supplies, he says the following general maxims may be established: That in fertile and populous countries, the inhabitants of which are not hostile, an army of from 100,000 to 120,000 advancing towards the enemy, but still far enough distant from him to be able to include without danger a certain extent of country, may march during the time required for an operation, say one month, drawing its resources from the country; that during this time all possible activity must be used to collect all the resources of the country to form magazines of reserve, and to supply the wants which the army will experience after the success of the operation, whether to concentrate in positions for repose, or to start anew on fresh enterprises; and that the magazines which shall have been collected by purchase or requisitions ought to be placed as much as possible on three different radii of communication, which will facilitate, on the one hand, the supply of the wings, and, on the other, the widest extension possible of the sphere of successive requisitions.

The effect of railways in modifying the conditions of war is in nothing so important as in the supply of armies. The enormous transport trains which formerly passed between an army and its base, may now be generally in great measure dispensed with, and the connection will be maintained with far greater speed and certainty. An immensely increased area will generally be available for immediate supplies, and particular districts need no longer be subject to exhausting requisitions. The establishment of great magazines at the junction of important lines, will be effected with comparative ease, and the operations of army transport in the form of

horses and vehicles, will be confined to the space between the depots formed on the railways and the front of the army. The sick and wounded, removed with ease and regularity, will no longer encumber the movements of armies to the same extent as before, and the commanders will be lightened of some of their heaviest cares. But the quotations we have made from authorities of a former epoch are no less applicable now than before. The same principles must govern the selection of points on which to establish magazines, and the direction of the lines of supply. And as railways are a more vulnerable kind of communication than ordinary roads, the general will be not less solicitous than before to guard his communications from the enterprises of the enemy.

In the campaign in Georgia, 1864 (described in Part IV., Chap. VI.), the aid which Sherman derived from his railway was very important. He was operating in a country where the obstacles were numerous and the roads bad; and he was linked to his base by a single line of railway, conquered bit by bit from the enemy, who frequently broke it in retreating. "This main road," he says in his report, "has been admirably managed, and has supplied this vast army (100,000 men), so that not a man, horse, or mule, has been for a day without food, and with abundant supplies of clothing and ammunition." Not only was the daily supply kept up, but provisions for several weeks were stored at important points of the communications. And throughout the campaign the cavalry on both sides were extensively employed in enterprises against the railway, as the most effectual means of damaging the enemy.

It has been thought necessary to dwell so strongly on this part of the subject, because it is absolutely essential as a foundation to any solid superstructure of military theory, and because its importance is apt to be overlooked by those who form estimates of warlike operations. It is extremely difficult to persuade even intelligent auditors that two armies are not like two fencers in an arena, who may shift their ground to all points of the compass; but rather resemble two swordsmen on a narrow plank which overhangs an abyss, where each has to think not only of giving and parrying thrusts, but of keeping his footing under penalty of destruction. The most unpractised general feels this at once on taking a command in a district where his troops are no longer supplied by routine; or, if he does not, the loss of a single meal to his army would sufficiently impress it on him. While distant spectators imagine him to be intent only on striking or parrying a blow, he probably directs a hundred glances, a hundred anxious thoughts, to the communications in his rear, for one that he be stoned on his adversary's front. Perhaps no situation is more pitiable than that of a commander who has allowed an enemy to sever his communications. He sees the end of his resources at hand, but not the means to replenish them. Is he to spread his troops to find subsistence for themselves? How then shall they be assembled to meet the enemy? Shall he combine them for a desperate attack? How, if that attack fails, are they to be fed? He will then have no alternative but to make the best terms he can, or see his army dissolve like snow. Even should there be near him large available stores of food, still if the communication with his base be cut, his fate is merely postponed, for he can neither procure cartridges and balls for his rifles, shot and shell for his cannon, nor recruits for his ranks, to replace the waste of battle. All leaders, then, must feel how stringent are the conditions under which they move, and how considerable must be the prospective advantages for which they will venture, even remotely, to risk the loss of their communications.

It will be necessary, then, for the student who prepares to follow on the map the operations of a campaign, to begin by ascertaining the bases, or points on both sides on which the armies ultimately relied for the supplies of munitions of war, and for the reinforcements which their respective governments furnished; constantly to note and bear in mind the main roads by which, moving from their bases, they approached each other; and lastly, to mark the positions of the fronts of the armies in all their changes.

Without these preliminaries he cannot hope to acquire a clear idea of the merits, object, or effect of a single movement.

ZERAH COLBURN.

Few writers on topics connected with engineering science have become more widely known and admired than the late brilliant editor of *Engineering*, whose untimely and tragic death we are called upon, in company with the whole professional public, to deplore. Mr. Colburn died by his own hand in a village near Boston, away from his friends, whose sympathy and care might have prevented this terrible end.

His waywardness and his many and grave faults need not be recalled, even as a warning, at this time. No homily could be preached so loud or so impressive as the fact of such a death. Let us rather recall the good that he accomplished, veiling with the silence of charity the sad and evil parts of his career.

It is to Zerah Colburn, perhaps more than to any other man, that we owe the careful and intelligent comparison between American and foreign railroad engineering, upon which a great deal of our progress has been based. The report which he made in 1858, together with that other engineer of equal ability and happier temperament, Mr. A. L. Holley, on the foreign management of railways, was the beginning of great reforms in this country. His connection with various professional periodicals in both hemispheres gave him opportunity to display both his excellencies and his deficiencies—his wide and accurate knowledge, his keen perception and mechanical intuition, and, on the other hand, his impatience of control or opposition, his sarcastic and passionate manner in controversy, and his lack of steadfast, patient perseverance. In a word, he was one of those men of genius whom the world wisely and charitably judges by the light of their own meteoric splendor.

Most men of talent are, fortunately for the race, like

planets, pursuing their regular courses with even speed; but the comets of genius come and go in orbits difficult to follow, and suns that are self-luminous, serene, and steadfast are rare indeed—only one to each system. One of these greater lights Colburn was not; and (to drop the figure) what he was is little to what he might have become under better self control and discipline. Yet, in the words of a writer in the *New York Times*, Zerah Colburn was a man whom the profession could ill afford to lose. His thoroughly practical education in the workshop, his extended observation of engineering works, his intimate acquaintance with professional literature, his remarkable quickness of comprehension, his more remarkable memory, and his mechanical talent and inborn engineering ideas, combined to give him a distinction that no engineer in the world will deny him—that of the best general writer in his profession.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

REVIVAL OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

LETTER FROM VICE-ADMIRAL PORTER.

GENERAL James S. Negley, of Pennsylvania, has received the following letter from Vice-Admiral Porter, which can not fail to be read with the deepest interest.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 12, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have read the report of your remarks on the floor of the House of Representatives, in relation to the bill under consideration, to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States. I commend with all my heart the axiom that you have quoted, that "whosoever commands the sea, commands the riches of the world, and, consequently, the world itself." This truth is exemplified in the power of England, which nation has the greatest commercial marine in the world; a marine which is covered and protected at all points by a naval force superior to that of any other two nations combined.

Before our march was arrested by the rebellion, we were in a fair way to outstrip Britannia in the commerce of the ocean. The sails of our ships whitened every sea, and there was no field of enterprise into which the energy of our indomitable seamen did not penetrate. That day is over; it is seldom that one meets with an American ship abroad. Visit our docks where once hundreds of splendid ships were resting on the stocks, ready for launching, and you can not fail to be struck with the small number of vessels that are now being constructed. Our ocean commerce has been transferred to foreign bottoms, and in New York, our great emporium, which is by its natural position destined to be the center of trade, you see only English, French, German flags floating over the splendid steamers that daily leave the port.

We have brought our country back to a fair condition after the terrible disorder into which it was thrown, and this in the face of difficulties which to many appeared insurmountable. Why, then, can we not restore our commerce not only to its ancient standard, but place it in advance of our great commercial rival that is now fattening on the resources of this country, which should be used for our own greatness?

You have studied this matter so thoroughly, have so fully described the present condition of our commerce, and have so plainly pointed out the way to remedy the evil, that I can only say "God speed." If you can gain others to your side sufficient to pass the bill to place our ship-building interests on a footing with those of Great Britain, you will confer a benefit on this country that will entitle you to the everlasting gratitude of every American.

Your remarks relative to the number of steamers running from our ports to Europe are very pertinent to the subject before us. It is not only the trade these vessels monopolize to which we object, but also the danger they may bring to us in the event of a war. Were we able to compete with Europeans, and build ship for ship with them, there could be no objection to their entering into the race for the great prize that awaits the most enterprising nation, for I know from the experience of the past that we should soon distance our transatlantic rivals. But a few years ago we were outstripping the only real competitors we had—the English—and were carrying nearly all the most important freight and passengers; but since the Rebellion, owing to the restrictions placed upon our commerce and the decadence of our ship-building, we have stood idly by like a blown horse, and witnessed a race in which every American feels we should not only be participants, but victors. It is a most mortifying sight to our countrymen not to see the stars and stripes hoisted on a single European steamer, and their chagrin is all the more intense when they feel that it wants but a little legislation to put our commerce on its legs once more.

One striking feature in the legislation of the United States has hitherto been to protect its shipping interests to such an extent that we could depend not only upon any number of seamen in case of war, but could withdraw them from England. Our seamen now, as well as our ships, are becoming the property of Great Britain. In a few years they will be losing their nationality, for the navigation laws of England are so protecting and fostering to seamen that the best of ours are deserting their flag, under which there is scarce any employment to be found.

I have heard persons say that it is not necessary for Congress to interfere in this matter, that the energy of our people would enable them to work out of the difficulty, and that while they saw a prospect of Congress helping them, they would hold back until help came. You might as well put a man in iron and tell him to run, or tie his hands and bid him swim. It is an utter absurdity to suspect that a commerce crushed out as ours has been can be resuscitated without Congressional aid, any more than a sick man can be raised from his couch without the aid of medicine or nursing. There must be substantial aid and encouragement from our Government, or the light of our commerce will flicker and go out altogether.

I have heard Western men, who live far from seaports,

say: "What does it matter whether our commodities are carried in foreign or home bottoms, as long as they do go?" They would find out the difference if a war should spring up between France and England—by no means an improbable contingency—and the merchant vessels of both these nations should for a time disappear from the ocean. What then would be our condition with no vessels of our own? We should have to call in the aid of Germans, Italians, Portuguese, and Spaniards, to enable us to get our commodities to a market.

At the very time when we should be in a condition to take advantage of our commercial rivals we should be again in the condition of a blown horse, witnessing the success of inferior racers, with no power to help it.

You have expended great labor in your examination of this question, and a more complete history of our commercial condition could not be written. Your statistics are remarkably accurate, and will afford every one the means of satisfying himself of the present state of that commerce which should be the foremost in the world. We have more resources than any other nation on earth. As a people, we have greater energy, shrewdness, and adaptability of character than any other. Our agricultural products exceed all that is known elsewhere. Cotton is still king, notwithstanding his temporary dethronement; our cereals are sent at times in large quantities to feed the nations of Europe; and yet, with all this great wealth, we can never be a power in the estimation of the world until our commerce whitens the ocean as of yore.

Why can't we, and why don't we, build our own ships to carry our great products across the ocean?

Why should we permit others to do it for us, who are scarce our equals in anything?

Look at the great iron workshops of our country, and see how they have languished for want of something to do. We have facilities for building iron and wooden ships known to no other country, and the best timber, coal, and iron in the world. Yet all these things count for nothing, as we cannot build a ship on anything like equal terms with the British, and until the onerous duties are reduced our ship-builders will be idle.

Here is a nation paying off its debt at the rate of \$140,000,000 a year, and while policy says reduce the taxes, no one seems to see that the best way to do it is to resuscitate our commerce. We could carry cheaper than any one else, and thus European commodities would come to us cheaper. Fifty million dollars are taken from among us every year by these foreign ships; how much better, then, would it be for Congress to take off \$40,000,000 of duty on articles used in ship-building, save the extra ten millions to the country, and behold our commerce extending into every sea.

I am quite satisfied the country will pay off its national debt in a few years, but why shall we, of the present generation, strive to do it at the expense of all our best interests, and why fret and struggle to clear off entirely an obligation incurred for the benefit of millions yet unborn? Let those who are to enter into the rich inheritance we shall leave behind us take their part in shouldering the debt, since we, of this generation, have freely shed our blood for their happiness and prosperity. The coming generation will see the justice of this policy. We shall transmit to them no worn-out soil, no poverty-stricken country; but yet if we pursue our present suicidal course, they will naturally ask, "What kind of statesmanship was it that transferred all this wealth without the ships to transport it?" Our present position is like that of a bloodied courier ready and anxious to start on the race, but weighed down by a load that paralyzes his limbs and dims the brightness of his spirits. Let half the members of Congress be animated by your spirit, and you will see the courier again bounding along with renewed vigor.

I think our people only want the chance to be even with England once more, and would be willing to lose a little in the endeavor to catch up. We can never hope to see a settlement of the *Alabama* claims and have our ruined merchants paid for their losses, but we can take our satisfaction in driving British commerce from the ocean in a more legitimate and honorable manner than she drove ours.

The power of a nation is measured by its commercial importance and its naval or aggressive force. This may be seen in the case of England, that little iron-bound island that dictates laws to nearly all the world. What nation is there that likes to have England's enmity, or that will not submit to insult rather than bear the British lion? I know of none. A nation may have miles and miles of railroads, thousands of river steam-boats, millions of bales of cotton, and be possessed of all the arts and sciences. She may have in addition a large army, but all these will not make her powerful if she has not ships to transport them and a navy to protect them. Without the latter she is a weak thing, open to the encroachments of every nation that may have a proper naval force at command. You have stated this from a point of view that will make it plain to every one of the least intelligence, and if in this respect only you are listened to, you will have performed an amount of good service for which you will be remembered.

I know the inefficient condition of our Navy, and have labored hard, under adverse circumstances, to try and build it up again. The surest way to accomplish this result is to build up our commerce, for a navy will soon grow out of the necessity for its protection.

In resuscitating commerce, some smaller interests will have to suffer for the benefit of the greater. In granting drawbacks on some particular articles used in ship-building, you may run foul of some local interest, but that should not be considered when the life or death of commerce is concerned, the decadence of which is the severest blow this nation has ever experienced, and the only one from which it has not recovered.

You have stated facts so clearly that I scarcely see the necessity of my making any additional remarks. I can only add to this that there is not one statement made by you that is not true to the letter.

Yours very truly,
DAVID D. PORTER, Vice-Admiral.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.—In accordance with orders issued by Brigadier-General Dakin, the commandant of the Fifth brigade, the commissioned officers, non-commissioned staff officers, sergeants, corporals, general guides, marksmen, also the drum-major, and two drummers of this command assembled at the arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, in fatigue uniform, with arms, equipments, colors, and guidons, on Thursday evenings, the 12th and 19th inst. They were ordered out by General Dakin for the purpose of being drilled and instructed in the forms of ceremony, in which this command is rather deficient. General Dakin acted as instructor. Although many of the officers exhibited great ignorance of their duties at the first drill, great improvement was noticeable at the latter. At no time has the Twenty-eighth exhibited that efficiency in the drill that we should wish, but we do not deem it profitable to criticise its movements closely. In fact, we have lost faith in this plan, and propose hereafter to use other means to encourage efficiency. In past seasons, in our criticisms at drills, we have endeavored to post the officers of this command in their various duties, but while our remarks have been carefully noted, officers have too often shown solicitude to consider the mites in their neighbors' eyes, without considering the beans in their own. Thus the regiments criticised have failed to profit, and the same errors are time and time again committed. Since General Dakin has assumed command of the brigade to which this regiment is attached, he has taken particular pains to perfect the regiment, and if it fails to benefit by his practical instructions we see no use of our offering theoretical instruction. It must be remembered that the Twenty-eighth is strictly German, and its officers and members, from want of a thorough knowledge of the English language, in many instances fail to comprehend the exact meaning of the tactics. They, therefore, demand competent practical instruction such as is now offered by the brigade commander. For errors in the tactics committed by any organization foreign to that in which it is printed there should be every allowance made. Our German organizations, as a rule, parade the strongest, and set an example which the majority of the "native" regiments might well follow in this regard. The men turn out well on all occasions, and show an interest and regard for the service which is seldom if ever exhibited by any of our American troops. For this they deserve special credit; and, like this regiment, it only requires a thorough mastery of the English language to comprehend the ideas of our present tactics. The Twenty-eighth we perceive are gradually improving, and under its present commander, Colonel Burger, we expect much of them. In accordance with the orders, this regiment will parade for review in full uniform, armed and equipped (with gloves), on Monday, the 23d inst., in celebration of the ninth anniversary of the departure of this regiment for the seat of war. Regimental line will be formed in Montague street, opposite the armory, at 2 o'clock P. M. Roll-call of companies at 1:30 o'clock precisely. Field and staff will report, mounted, to the colonel; non-commissioned staff, band, and drum corps will report to the adjutant one quarter of an hour before formation of the line. The command will pass in review before his Honor Mayor Kalbfleisch.

The colonel commanding announces with regret the death of Lambert Hundt, first lieutenant of Company A. The following officers have been commissioned by his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, in this command: George Mattern, captain, and George Weiland, second lieutenant, Company E; John Boehringer, captain, and Peter Tischer, second lieutenant, Company F; John Schweizer, first lieutenant, and George Williams, second lieutenant, Company G. Appointments—William Heerdt, sergeant-major; Charles W. Volts, commissary-sergeant; William Schuchardt, drum-major; Frederick Keller, chief bugler; F. Obernier, right general guide; Charles Meyer, left general guide; George Brenner, guide A; Joseph B. Merkert, guide B; John Lutz and Ignatz Waeldle, armorers. In future no officer can receive his commission without having passed first sergeant's examination.

SIXTH INFANTRY.—On Wednesday, the 11th inst., at an election in Company D of this regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Frank W. Sterry presiding—Chas. L. Vath was unanimously elected as second lieutenant. He is a young man, and having some years since been a member of the Fifth Infantry, will doubtless make a good officer. First Sergeant Charles Joli, of this company, after a service of seven years and six months, has resigned, and Mr. Frederick Petsoldt, an old member of the company and a veteran soldier and officer in the late war, has been elected in his place; Private Simon Adamsky has also been elected sergeant. Company D, under the command of Captain Frederick Choen, is, apparently, inspired with new life, and over a dozen young men have recently joined its ranks. The officers and men are working hard to win the medal or prize offered by Lieutenant-Colonel Sterry.

Gold medals will be given to the company inspecting a larger number of members than last year. A prize of \$50 is also offered by this same officer to the commandant of the company which shall have recruited the greatest number of new members during the year 1870. This, we presume, is not intended for the direct use of the commandant, but is intended to increase the fund of the winning company. The Sixth do not receive the resignation of Colonel Mason well, for his action thus deprives them of a head, but it occurs in a

good season, and while the regiment has an able officer in its lieutenant-colonel its efficiency and discipline is safe.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—The following promotions and appointments are announced in this command: Albert E. Colfax to be first lieutenant Company B, vice Laird, resigned; Charles Gamble to be second lieutenant Company F, vice Bussell, resigned; Gardiner A. Strube to be drum-major, vice Weed, relieved. The following-named men having been duly expelled from their respective companies for habitual neglect of duty and non-payment of dues and fines, the action of such companies has been approved and confirmed by the regimental commander, and the members so expelled are dishonorably dismissed from this regiment, viz.: Privates William Smith, Charles P. Shaw, and C. L. Castrane, Company I; Privates J. H. P. Inslee, J. J. Stouvenal, A. D. Creighton, J. Burns, J. L. Foster, Goold L. Brush, James L. Sugden, and Joseph P. Sandell, Company F. The attention of company commanders is called to par. 474, General Regulations, and to par. 3, General Orders No. 1, current series, from these headquarters.

NINTH INFANTRY.—The acceptance by this command of the invitation offered by the managers of the Grand Opera House to witness the performance of the extravaganza entitled the "Twelve Temptations," and its consummation, has been variously commented upon by the press. It appears that, although not few members of the regiment ridiculed the idea of the regiment's parading in full-dress uniform for the purpose of attending the theatre, the numbers were not in the least diminished, and the whole affair passed off very satisfactorily to all concerned—not omitting the "after-piece," which was witnessed by the majority of the officers of the regiment, in the sumptuous quarters of the regimental commander. The preparation for the regimental armory reception in celebration of the regiment's departure for the war, which will take place at the Academy of Music on the 27th inst., is progressing with unusual rapidity, and the arrangements for the affair are stated to be on a grand scale. A circular issued by Colonel Fisk, the chairman of the committee of management on the anniversary reception, announces the following committees and regulations: "Committee of Management—Colonel James Fisk, Jr., chairman; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Braine, Major J. R. Hitchcock, Surgeon C. W. Pollard, Captain R. P. Courtney, Lieutenant A. P. Bacon. Reception Committee—Captain and Brevet Colonel William E. Van Wyck, chairman; Captains Arthur Blaney, Charles M. Shieffelin, Henry A. Tobias, Bird W. Spencer, Robert B. Martin. House Committee—Captain John T. Pryer, chairman; Captain Henry Miller; Lieutenants James F. J. Gunning, John F. Smith, M. P. L. Montgomery, Wm. H. Cadwell, R. B. Cable, E. W. Francis; Quartermaster J. L. Bailey. Floor Manager—Adjutant Edgar S. Allen. Floor Committee—Lieutenants John F. Wood, T. J. Robertson, Noah Loder, E. S. Bowland, Wm. H. King, Wm. J. Kirkland; Sergeant-Major J. B. Taylor, Quartermaster-Sergeant Alonzo Hagedorn, Commissary-Sergeant Albert Kingsland, Hospital Steward J. Clement Rushton, Ordnance-Sergeant H. C. Jessup; Sergeants F. A. Matthias, Joseph Orr, O. L. Schlesinger, Henry S. Jackson. Honorary Committee—Brevet Brigadier-General John H. Wilcox, ex-Captain John W. Davis, ex-Engineer Wm. P. Styman, ex-Captain Henry S. Brooks.

Officers will wear their full-dress uniform, with side arms. Members will appear in full uniform, white waist belt. Sergeants wearing their side arms. Promenade will commence at 9 o'clock, and consist of three pieces; after which dancing. Commandants of companies will apply at once to Lieutenant-Colonel Braine for the members' tickets, also the tickets for sale. They will be particular in distributing the selling tickets to see that returns are made to them, so that they in turn will be able to make a full return to the treasurer of the committee, the Lieutenant-colonel, before 3 o'clock the afternoon of the 27th. Officers or members desiring boxes will at once apply to the major, 67 Liberty street. It is the wish of the chairman that every officer and member use his best efforts to sell his share of tickets, bearing in mind this reception is complimentary to the members, and that therefore they should make extra exertions to make it a grand success. Tickets of admission for officers, with three complimentaries, will be furnished by applying to headquarters.

THE COMPETITION FOR THE "VOSE" MEDALS.—The final contest for the gold medals offered by Captain Richard Vose, Company D, Twenty-second Infantry, occurred on Wednesday evening last, at the regimental armory, Fourteenth street. Nine medals were offered by Captain Vose for "superior excellence in the school of the soldier and the manual of arms," one to be given to each company declared by competent judges to be entitled to the same. A tenth medal was offered, to be contested for by the sergeants of the regiment for perfection in the duties of their position. The contestants, in all 32, have had several trials before the judges, being each time drilled by Captain Vose personally. Wednesday was selected for the final drill. Tickets were plentifully circulated, and at an early hour the spacious armory was filled with a fine audience of both sexes, many officers being in full uniform. The regiment paraded, without equalization, some 450 strong, in full-dress uniform. The full regimental band and drum corps, under Drum-Major Strube, made their *début* in the new and elegant full-dress uniform. Colonel Porter was in command, and after the regular formation by Adjutant Harding, the regiment prepared for standing review by Brigadier-General Ward, the commandant of the First brigade, accompanied

by his staff, all in full uniform. The review was very finely performed, and at its conclusion the "medalsome boys," or contestants for the medals, were ordered forward for drill in the presence of the regiment. The squad, numbering 32 in all, were then drilled by Captain Vose. The drill, as a whole, was fair only, the "double time" being much superior to any of the other movements executed. The limited space, the presence of several columns used for supporting the roof, and the few drills held by the squad in a body, interfered with the perfection of the drill. Many of the men naturally enough became nervous, but, as a whole, the squad was cool and attentive. After this drill the squad was dismissed, the members resuming their positions in the ranks, and the judges departing for consultation, during which time the regiment went through the ceremony of a dress parade. At its close the medals were presented to the following successful contestants: Sergeant John Waydell, Company C; Private Z. T. Jennings, Company A; Private Alexander Roux, Company B; Private William F. McDonough, Company C; Private George T. Patterson, Company D; Private Frank A. Batchelder, Company E; Private Robert Lepper, Company G. No medals were awarded to Companies F, I, and H, the judges recommending that until the representatives from these companies have attained the necessary superiority in drill, the medals intended for them be withheld. This action of the judges created no little excitement and some ill feeling among these latter companies. If it had been decided to weed these men out, it should have been done less conspicuously, and before the final drill.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.—In accordance with orders issued by Brigadier-General J. V. Mesarole, this command will assemble at the parade ground, Prospect Park, in fatigue uniform, on Tuesday, June 7, at 9:30 A. M., for drill, instruction, and review. The forenoon will be devoted to battalion drill. Brigade line will be formed at 2 o'clock P. M. Commandants are desired to make requisition for twenty rounds of blank cartridge, and reserve ten rounds for brigade drill. The brigade staff (mounted) will report to the general, corner of Bedford avenue and Madison street, at 9 o'clock A. M.

At the drill of this brigade the following prescribed movements will be performed:

Face to the rear, page 1,115.
Advance in line of battle, page 1,510.
In retreat, page 1,521.
Halt and alignment, page 1,524.
By the right flank—forward, page 1,533.
By the left flank—forward, page 1,543.
Halt and alignment.
By the right flank—halt.
On third battalion, right front into line, page 1,563.
By the left flank, column right.
By the left flank, rear battalion, left front into line, page 1,570.
By the left flank, column right.
By the left flank, rear battalion right front into line, faced to rear.
Face to the rear, page 1,518.
By the right flank, column right.
On the left by battalion into line, page 1,578.
By the left flank, column right.
On the left by battalion into line.
Columns of masses on division 1, battalion 1, right in front, page 1,657.
To the left form line of masses, page 1,827.
To the right form column of masses.
To the right on division 1, battalion 1, deploy masses, page 1,702.
On division 5, battalion 3, form line of masses, page 1,728.
To the left form column of masses, page 1,815.
Change direction by the left flank, page 1,699.
Change direction by the right flank.
Line of masses on battalion 2, standing fast, front battalion to the right, page 1,847.
To the right, column of masses.
By the head of column take wheeling distance, page 1,879.
Break into companies, page 1,909.
Left into line wheel.
Column of 4, right into line of masses, faced to rear, page 1,742.
To the right, column of masses.
Advance by ranks of sub-division—(wing), page 1,945.
Reform line, page 1,953.
Landing and firing, page 1,493.
Review in line, and line of battalion columns.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.—At the last regular meeting of this excellent command, held at Albany, N. Y., Colonel Friedlander, the regimental commander, handed in his resignation. The officers received the announcement of the resignation of their much-respected commander with feelings of surprise and regret, and used every means in their power to secure its reconsideration, but without effect. Colonel Friedlander was firm in his refusal, and in defending his action in the matter, addressed the officers feelingly, as follows:

OFFICERS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY: Circumstances do not permit me to remain any longer at the head of my regiment—a regiment with whom I have shared sorrows, pleasures, and glories; but I have the consolation of leaving it in a condition second to none in the State, and it remains for you, gentlemen, to keep it so. The debts which were contracted before my taking command of this regiment are abolished, and you now have a surplus of \$419 79 in the county treasury, and I now hand you \$170 69 left from the uniform funds—in all \$519 79 in your favor. Your Committee on Uniforms have succeeded, after much labor, to uniform your men without taxing them a cent, but could not have accomplished it without the kind assistance of our fellow-citizens. You have also equipped, out of your funds, a neat and good drum corps regularly enlisted, and if properly treated can be of great service to the regiment. Your arms are in the best condition, and I shall feel proud to see you keep them so.

You also possess these headquarters, of which you were minus before; the carpet and portrait of Governor Fenton were presented to me by that gentleman, and the portrait of Governor Hoffman was a gift to me by the hands of that highly-esteemed lady, Mrs. Townsend, the wife of our much respected adjutant-general, Major-General Townsend. I leave all in your care, gentlemen. I now advise and beg of you, in behalf of these men who convinced me, in the field as well as at home, of their willingness to obey orders, not to burden them with anything but their duties. The State will then have satisfaction according to law, the regiment will remain in good condition, and the families of the men will not suffer unnecessarily.

I now hope, gentlemen, that you will select the proper man in my place, so that my old regiment shall flourish and ever

be a pleasure to me; for in my humble opinion there is not a country on the earth which, to keep up its reputation, needs good and true men at the heads of departments more than the United States. My account as treasurer of your uniform committee has been rendered, and I now thank you for the many kindnesses and handsome uniform you presented to me on the Fourth of July last, and will this evening mail my resignation to Brigadier-General Woodhull, which I hope will be duly accepted.

The following gentlemen have kindly subscribed toward getting our men uniforms: Colonel Church, \$250; Senator Banks, \$200; Erastus Corning, \$150; J. F. Rathbone, \$100; Franklin Townsend, \$100; Dudley Olcott, \$50; M. L. Filkins, \$50; John Tweddle, \$50; Bacon & Stickney, \$50; Theodore Townsend, \$25; James Hendrick, \$25; Adam Blaikie, \$25; A. Bott, \$25; C. Schurr, \$25; John Tracey, \$25; Henry Dorr, \$25; Adam Cook, \$25; W. H. Taylor, \$25; Harris Parr, \$25; Double & Co., \$25; Fred. Hinkle, \$25; Charles E. Leland, \$25; J. F. Hedrick, \$25; R. L. & P. Cushman & Co., \$25; Dawson & Co., \$25; F. Schifferdecker, \$15; M. Cassidy, \$10; Albert Gallup, \$10; J. M. Kimball, \$10; W. J. & R. H. Scott, \$10; P. B. McElroy & Co., \$10; C. W. Schindler, \$10; S. H. Ransom, \$10; Dr. Andrews, \$10; Mann, Waldman & Co., \$10; A. C. Judson, \$10; Murphy & McDonald, \$10; Michael Schrodt, \$5; Charles Hinkel, \$5.

THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.—The several regiments of this brigade will parade in fatigue uniform, for practice in evolutions of the brigade, on Thursday, June 2, in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Brigade line will be formed at 1:30 o'clock p. m. Regimental, field, and staff officers, mounted, and brigade staff, mounted, will report at 60 St. Mark's Place, at 11 o'clock a. m. Commandants of regiments will make requisition on the commissary-general for a sufficient number of blank cartridges and percussion caps to allow twenty rounds to each member of the rank and file. The field officers of the brigade will assemble, in citizen's dress, at the armory of the Seventh regiment, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 8:30 o'clock p. m.

FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.—This brigade is ordered to assemble for review and instruction, on Friday, 3d June next, at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Line to be formed at 2 o'clock p. m. The field officers and adjutants of regiments will meet for theoretical and practical instruction, at the armory of the Twenty-second regiment, on Monday, 30th May, at 8 o'clock p. m.

FIFTH INFANTRY.—An election is ordered to be held on the 20th inst., at the regimental armory, 160 Hester street, at 8 o'clock p. m., to fill the office of major in the regiment.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

"General" C. S. Grafulla, the eminent band leader of the Seventh Infantry, left for Europe on Saturday last, escorted down the river by a large number of friends....The Twelfth Infantry have secured the Everett Rooms, Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, for an armory. Another story is to be added, and the building handsomely fitted up with company rooms, and thoroughly adapted to armory purposes.....Affairs in the Second division seem to progress well under the efficient administration of its commander, Major-General Woodward. The headquarters for the division, also for the Fifth and Eleventh brigades, are now being elegantly fitted up in the Hamilton building, Jorolemon street, Brooklyn; and the different commanders purpose holding their headquarter hours on the same evening of the week, so that no delay will be experienced in the forwarding of documents, etc.....Messrs. W. C. Rogers & Co., the enterprising stationers, of 26 John street, it will be observed, by a card published at the end of this department of the JOURNAL, propose hereafter to "formly" enter, more particularly to the regiments of the National Guard. The members of the firm, Messrs Rogers, Glynn, Barrington, and Besson, are connected with two of the best regiments of the division, and therefore perfectly familiar with the wants of the National Guard organizations, as regards the military style of printing orders, blanks, the arrangement of headquarter books, etc.....The brigade field days this spring nearly all occur within the limits of one week, the first in June; and the fine parade grounds attached to the Prospect Park, Brooklyn, will be generally used by both divisions for manoeuvring the brigades. When will the First division be independent of the Second in this respect? What has become of that bill introduced into the Legislature providing grounds for the former division? We trust it will be pushed next year, and passed without meeting any further opposition on the part of the division. Its alleged "jobbing" character was perfect farce, and many members of the division were erroneously impressed as to its character, and therefore opposed it; but we trust by this time their eyes have been fully opened, and the benefits of a parade ground fully realized....The commandant of Company I, Thirteenth Infantry, in company orders states that "the regular (in-door) drill season of 1869-70 is closed. Monthly meetings will be held as usual during the summer, on the first Wednesday of each month;" and concludes with the following announcement: "Your commandant has much pleasure in noting the rapid progress made by the company during the past season, both in numbers and discipline, and feels assured that with continued cordial co-operation, holding the watch-word 'Excelsior,' we shall further advance to a proud position in the front rank of proficiency.".....It appears that the announcement of the resignation of Captain Cullen, the long and competent commander of Company B, Twenty-second Infantry, was a little premature. The captain had some time since, at a meeting of the command, stated that unless the members paraded at drills in larger numbers he should be compelled to leave them, as he could not afford to lose the time so unprofitably spent in instructing only half the company at a time. Although the resignation at the

time was contemplated, nothing definite had been effected, but since then Captain Cullen has received a petition from all the members of his company requesting him to stay, and he has therefore decided to remain. Company B continues still in a flourishing condition, and is recruiting men rapidly. The statement maliciously made by outside parties that Captain Cullen had been requested to resign is false: on the other hand, he has been unanimously requested to remain. Such false and malicious reports seriously affect not only an officer but his command.....The Eighth Infantry, some time since, was donated a stand of colors by the city authorities, which we presume it will receive on the occasion of its next parade.....At the field days of the different brigades, to be held the first week in June at Prospect Park parade ground, they will be all reviewed, it is stated, by the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his staff.....It appears that the Adjutant-General and the Inspector-General of the State, last week, viewed and had plans drawn of the grounds in Central Park termed the "sheep pasture," for the purpose of endeavoring to have it used for a parade ground for the First division. It is stated that the new Park Commissioners have given consent, and that the grounds will be prepared for next season's use. This is truly a new order of things.....The Seventh Infantry will parade in full uniform (white trowsers), on Thursday afternoon, the 26th inst.; also for brigade drill, in fatigue, on Thursday, June 2....The First Infantry will hold its closing drill and will be reviewed at the State Arsenal May 26.....The review of the Second division, N. J. N. G., which took place at Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday last, was very creditable to the organizations parading, which were as follows: Third regiment, Colonel Drake; Third battalion, Major Green; Fifth battalion, Major Jackson; Sixth battalion, Major Hill; Battery B, Captain Zimmerman. The division was reviewed by Major-General Runyon, accompanied by his staff.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 14, 1870.
The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the N. G. S. N. Y. during the two weeks commencing May 3 and ending May 14:

SECOND DIVISION.

Colonel Ira Lovejoy Beebe, chief of artillery, with rank from April 26, 1870, original appointment.

BATTALION ARTILLERY, TWENTY-FIFTH BRIGADE.

Thomas Barnes, captain, with rank from August 28, 1869, vice Thomas Barnes, resigned.

Nicholas Euler, second lieutenant, with rank from September 14, vice Wallace Darrow, resigned.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Calvin R. Cross, second lieutenant, with rank from April 15, 1870, vice Geo. G. Mackenzie, resigned.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William H. Cadwell, first lieutenant, with rank from April 7, 1870, vice John A. Lennon, resigned.

Bird W. Spencer, captain, with rank from April 19, 1870, original vacancy.

Robert B. Cable, first lieutenant, with rank from April 19, 1870, original vacancy.

Alonzo P. Bacon, second lieutenant, with rank from April 19, 1870, original vacancy.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James H. Lane, Jr., second lieutenant, with rank from April 16, 1870, vice James A. Fassett, resigned.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Richard E. Jones, captain, with rank from April 12, 1870, vice George Teets, resigned.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

J. George Baetz, colonel, with rank from April 29, 1870, vice J. A. Reynolds, resigned.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

J. Aberle, captain, with rank from April 4, 1870, vice Charles Ingenbrand, resigned.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Peter Macdonald, first lieutenant, with rank from March 28, 1870, vice James M. McCraken, resigned.

James M. Heatherton, second lieutenant, with rank from March 28, 1870, vice Peter Macdonald, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

The resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the same period:

THIRD DIVISION.

Chester Griswold, aide-de-camp and major, May 3, 1870.

TWENTY-FIFTH BRIGADE.

Charles B. Ayer, assistant adjutant-general, May 13, 1870.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

James McGee, second lieutenant, May 11, 1870.

Jacob Harms, second lieutenant, May 9, 1870.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Christian H. Sonnensmith, second lieutenant, May 13, 1870.

Henry Smale, first lieutenant, May 13, 1870.

Diedrich Runne, captain, May 13, 1870.

Benedict Fischer, first lieutenant, May 13, 1870.

BATTERY C, FIRST DIVISION.

Jacob Goetz, second lieutenant, May 11, 1870.

Augustus Wasserscheidt, second lieutenant, May 11, 1870.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Wm. H. Hoffman, second lieutenant, May 13, 1870.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Wm. Lause, captain, May 12, 1870.

John C. Elert, first lieutenant, May 12, 1870.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Joel W. Mason, colonel, May 15, 1870.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Gottfried Veigel, first lieutenant, May 4, 1870.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William Zink, first lieutenant, May 4, 1870.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James C. Bloom, captain, May 12, 1870.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

N. Woodhull Smith, first lieutenant, May 4, 1870.

John D. Sypher, first lieutenant, May 13, 1870.
SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Charles F. Scheffer, captain, May 4, 1870.

GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS.

The following letter should set at rest the stories which have been circulated since the death of General George H. Thomas, charging him with halting in his allegiance to the Government at the outbreak of the rebellion. If any one can produce a letter from General Thomas, giving color to this charge, let him send it to us and we will put it on the record. If no such letter is presented, Fitz Hugh Lee and others who have asserted their existence must either withdraw the charge or stand convicted of wilful slander.

To the Editors of the Alta California;

SIR: The letter of Fitzhugh Lee to the Richmond Despatch, which appears in your columns to-day, is but a repetition of the oft-repeated slander upon General Thomas that was a favorite article during the war. After the close of the war, and Southern papers became accessible to the people of the whole country, these slanders ceased, as General Thomas could too easily refute them; but now that the great man is dead, it is thought safe to renew them.

It is known to all who knew General Thomas, that one of his great characteristics was truthfulness, entire truthfulness, without reservation, and it is for the people of the United States to judge between what he said on this subject while living, and what the enemies of our country say, now that he is dead.

As a confidential staff officer, one of his aides-de-camp I had the privilege of having many conversations with General Thomas upon matters relating to the rebellion. The more important of these conversations I made notes of at the time, with his knowledge and consent. Among them is one on the subject of Fitzhugh Lee's letter, which I here copy from my note-book.

"A slander upon the General was often repeated in the Southern papers during and immediately subsequent to the rebellion. It was given upon the authority of prominent rebel officers, and not denied by them; it was to the effect that he was disappointed in not getting a high command in the rebel army he had sought for, hence his refusal to join in the rebellion. In a conversation with him on this subject, the General said this was an entire fabrication, not having an atom of foundation; not a line ever passed between him and the rebel authorities; they had no genuine letters of his, nor was a word spoken by him to any one that could even lead to such an inference. He defied any one to produce any testimony, written or oral, to sustain such an allegation; he never entertained such an idea, for his duty was clear to him from the beginning. He said these slanders were caused by men who knew that they had done wrong, but were endeavoring to justify themselves by claiming their action to be a virtue which all true men would have followed, and by blackening the character of those who had done right. It was evident they were determined that no Southern born man who had remained true to his country should bear a reputable character, if continued and repeated abuse could effect a stain upon it."

Another conversation showing the opinion of the authors of these slanders and his own views at the breaking out of the rebellion it is well to give also. It is as follows: "In a discussion upon the causes given for their action by some of the officers who deserted the Government at the rebellion, I ventured the assertion that perhaps some of them, at distant posts had acted ignorantly; that I had been informed that some of them had been imposed upon by friends or relatives, and led to believe there was to be a peaceable dissolution of the Union; that there would be no actual General Government for the whole country, and by resigning their commissions they were only taking the necessary steps toward returning to the allegiance of their respective States. He replied, that this was but a poor excuse; he could not believe that officers of the Army were so ignorant of their form of government as to suppose such proceedings could occur, and as they had sworn allegiance to the Government they were bound to adhere to it, and would have done so if they had been so inclined. He said there was no excuse whatever in a United States officer claiming the right of secession, and the only excuse any of them could have had for their desertion of the Government was what none of them admitted, having engaged in a revolution against a tyranny, because the tyranny did not exist, and they well knew it. I then asked him, supposing such a state of affairs had existed, that arrangements were being made for a peaceful dissolution of the Union by the Government, the North from the South, and that it was in progress, what would you have done? He promptly replied, that is not a supposable case; the Government cannot dissolve itself; it is the creature of the people, and until the people had agreed by their votes to dissolve it, and it was accomplished in accordance therewith, the Government to which he had sworn allegiance remained, and as long as it did exist he should have adhered to it." Let the country judge between him and them.

ALFRED L. HOUGH,
Captain and Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 7, 1870.

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BIRTH.

QUINTON.—At Chicago, Ill., on the 10th inst., Mattie J., wife of Lieutenant Wm. Quinton, Seventh Infantry, of a son.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

EATON—GOVE.—On the 11th inst., at Trinity Church, Boston, by the Rev. Dr. Nicholson, Brevet Captain John B. EATON, Third U. S. Artillery, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. John C. Gove, of Lynn, Mass.

KEYES—MAXWELL.—March 30, at Cimarron, New Mexico, by the Rev. Thomas Harwood, Brevet Captain ALEX. S. B. KEYES, U. S. A., to VIRGINIA, daughter of L. B. Maxwell, of Cimarron.

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NEW YORK, December 3, 1869.

Mr. Charles Pratt.
Dear Sir: I wish to add my testimony to the good qualities of the "Astral" Oil. A few nights ago at my residence, Clifton, New Jersey, the servant girl accidentally knocked over a lighted lamp filled with your "Astral" Oil. The lamp fell to the floor and was instantly broken, scattering the contents over the carpet. The wick, which was still burning, fell into the oil, but did not ignite it, and was picked up and blown out, without causing any damage, further than the loss of the lamp. I have been burning your "Astral" Oil for number of months, and I am highly pleased with it. I consider it perfectly safe, and would use no other. Yours very truly, C. D. SPENCER.

With H. B. Claffin & Co., 140 Church St., N. Y.
The Astral Oil is for sale by druggists and grocers everywhere, and at wholesale and retail by OIL HOUSE of CHARLES PRATT,
108 Fulton Street, New York.

Send for Circular and price lists.

WALTHAM WATCHES,

IN 2 OZ. CASES,

For Merchants, Clerks, and Professional Men.

WALTHAM WATCHES,

IN 3 OZ. CASES,

For Farmers, Carpenters, and other Mechanics.

WALTHAM WATCHES,

IN 4 OZ. CASES,

For Mariners, Soldiers, and Expressmen.

WALTHAM WATCHES,

IN 5 OZ. CASES,

For Conductors, Engineers, and Baggage-men.

WALTHAM WATCHES,

IN 6 OZ. CASES.

For Miners, Lumbermen, and Stage Drivers.

WALTHAM WATCHES,

IN 8 OZ. CASES.

For all who wish something VERY substantial.

All the above are described in our Price List. Write for it as follows:

Messrs. HOWARD & CO., No. 785 Broadway, N. Y.: Please send me your illustrated Price List of WALTHAM WATCHES, as per advertisement in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Sign name and address in full, and you will receive it, postpaid, by return mail. It gives all the information you desire, and explains our plan of sending Watches by Express without any risk to the purchaser.

HOWARD & CO.,

785 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

(Formerly No. 619 Broadway.)

JOSEPH THOMSON,

(late Richardson, Spence & Thomson.)

MERCHANT TAILOR,

105 FIFTH AVE., S. E. Corner 22d St.

NEW YORK.

GENTLEMAN'S DRESS and UNIFORMS for OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY; directions for measuring sent by mail. A choice selection of fashionable goods always on hand.

Prices low, and reduced with the cost of material and labor.

Refer, by permission, to the proprietors of this journal.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 3d day of June next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required:

CLASS NO. 1

11,500 Yards of sky blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, and to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed).

4,000 Yards of dark blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 23 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed).

2,000 Yards dark blue Twill Cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed).

200 Yards scarlet Cloth, all wool (cochineal dyed), 54 inches wide, to weigh 18 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 2

4,000 Yards 6-4 dark blue Flannel, for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed), 54 inches wide to weigh 12 ounces per yard.

13,000 Yards 3-4 dark blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed), 27 inches wide, to weigh 8 ounces per yard.

1,800 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.

5,000 Pairs woollen Socks, three sizes properly made, of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 8 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3

3,000 Yards white Linen, for pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 18 ounces per yard.

6,000 Yards white Linen, for shirts, 50 inches wide to weigh 11 ounces per yard.

14,000 Yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 8 ounces per yard.

4,000 Yards of cotton Ticking, for bedsacks, 36 inches wide.

CLASS NO. 4

800 Uniform Caps, complete, except pompons.

800 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.

2,600 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed), with ornaments.

1,000 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5

200 Gross Coat Buttons, (eagle).

200 Gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle).

100 Gross Vest Buttons, (eagle).

50 Sets Epaulette Bullion, for privates.

5,000 Yards Yellow Binding.

2,500 Yards red Cord.

25 Swords for musicians.

100 Batter Drum Heads.

100 Snare Drum Heads.

100 Drum Cords.

50 Sets Drum Snares.

20 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

50 Pairs Drumsticks.

CLASS NO. 6.

6,000 Pairs Army Booties, (infantry pattern).

CLASS NO. 7

700 Bayonet Scabbards, with Frogs attached.

500 Persussion Cap Pouches.

1,000 Knapsacks.

CLASS NO. 8

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:

Watch Coats.

Uniform Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.

Fatigue Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.

Woollen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.

Linen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.

Flannel Shirts.

Linen Shirts.

Drawers.

Flannel Sacks.

Red and Blue Jackets for boys.

Bed Sacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Marine Corps, 223 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, or collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday the 31st day of May next, for Furnishing Rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871, viz:

FORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire;

CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts;

BROOKLYN, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania;

WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia;

GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia;

MARINE ISLAND, California.

The Rations to consist of twelve ounces of Pork or Bacon, or one pound and four ounces of Salt or Fresh Beef; eighteen ounces of Soft Bread or Flour or twelve ounces of Hard Bread, or one pound and four ounces of Corn Meal; and to every one hundred Rations fifteen pounds of Beans or Peas, or ten pounds of Rice or Hominy; ten pounds of green Coffee, or eight pounds of roasted (or roasted and ground) Coffee; or one pound and eight ounces of Tea; fifteen pounds of Sugar; four quarts of Vinegar; one pound and four ounces of Adamantine or Star Candies; four pounds of Soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of Salt, and four ounces of Pepper.

The ration is to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the Fresh Beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and fore quarters—necks and kidney tallow to be excluded; the Pork, No. 1 prime Meas Pork; the Flour known as Extra Superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the Coffee good Rio de Janeiro; the Sugar good New Orleans, or its equivalent; and the Beans, Vinegar, Candies, Soap, Salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

The undersigned, _____, of _____, in the State of _____, and _____, of _____, in the State of _____, hereby guarantees that in case the foregoing bid of _____, for rations as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said _____ shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said _____ and that of the said _____.

Witness:

E. F.

A. B., Guarantor.

C. D., Guarantor.

_____. 18.

I hereby certify that the above-named _____ are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, or collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,

Major and Quartermaster,

U. S. Marine Corps.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS,

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 14th day of June, 1870, at two o'clock P. M., for supplying Wood and Coal to the U. S. Marines at the following places, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871; the wood is to be merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States. The Coal to be good white anthracite Egg Coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected, and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee is to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be endorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y. H., April 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS, in duplicate, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned, until 9 o'clock A. M., May 30, 1870, for supplying Fresh Beef to the Troops at this post.

The said Beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter (meat, shanks, and kidney tallow excluded), and to be delivered at this post, free of cost, in such quantities as may be from time to time required by the commanding officer, not exceeding four times a week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for Beef to be delivered under this agreement, shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock-joint.

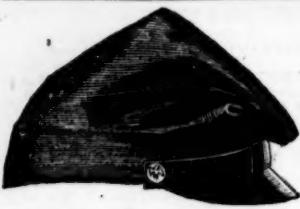
Separate Proposals, in duplicate, will also be received by the undersigned, up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying Commissioned Officers and their families stationed at this post or supplied therewith, with such choice Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porterhouse steak, or rib roast.

These contracts to be in force six months or such less time as the Commissary-General may direct, commencing on the first day of July, 1870.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the 28th day of May, 1870, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for



BENT & BUSH,

ESTABLISHED 1823,



Would call the attention of the OFFICERS of the U. S. Army and Navy, Revenue and Marine Corps, to our large, fresh, and elegant stock of
Epaulets, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Straps, Laces,
BUTTONS, CORDS, SHOULDER-KNOTS, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS.

WE MAKE THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMY AND NAVY CAPS A SPECIALTY.

and are confident that an examination will convince all that our Caps are the *BEST MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES.*

R e m e m b e r! We use PURE INDIGO BLUE BROADCLOTH, which will not FADE or SHRINK.

R e m e m b e r! Instead of paste-board in the top of our Army Cap, we use LEATHER, JAPANNED on BOTH SIDES. Consequently the tops are IMPERVIOUS to WATER, and will not WARP out of shape.

R e m e m b e r! Our Caps are faithfully and strongly sewed, and will never rip.

In addition to wearing well, our Cap sets gracefully on the head, and preserves a trim stylish appearance till worn out. We have during the past year sold over 12,000 of them to Sergeants and Privates in the Regular Army, and have yet to hear the first complaint in regard to them.

In order to make it an object for parties to interest themselves in the sale of our Caps we hereby offer to the person ordering

THE LARGEST NUMBER OF CAPS during the year—commencing January 1, 1870—\$100 IN GOLD.

THE SECOND LARGEST ORDER - - - - - 75 do.

THE THIRD LARGEST do. - - - - - 50 do.

THE FOURTH LARGEST do. - - - - - 25 do.

In addition to the above prizes, the parties ordering Caps will make from fifty cents to a dollar profit on each Cap. Our Wholesale Price is \$30 per dozen, including Cover; \$24 per dozen, without Cover. We will send them everywhere by Express, **C. O. D.**

BENT & BUSH, BOSTON.

ALPHEUS D. KIRK, ARMY AND NAVY TAILOR. No. 48 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS made to order in the most approved style from the best French and English cloths imported. A strict regard to the latest regulations observed at all times. Also, on hand—for civilian wear—a choice selection of the present popular styles of Scotch Coatings and Cashmeres for FALL and WINTER. Circulars containing instructions for measuring, by which a perfect fit can be obtained will be forwarded upon application.



ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. J. KALDENBERG,
Recipient of a Prize at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

MANUFACTURER OF
WARRANTED GENUINE
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, AMBERS, ETC.

N. B.—I have the finest and handsomest collections of Meerschaum Goods in the United States, all of my own manufacture, and warranted to color.

Patentee of the inside Bowl. Send for circulars, price-lists, etc. P. O. Box, 6,724.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FACTORY AND WAREROOM,
No. 4 and 6 JOHN STREET,
STORE, 71 NASSAU,
corner John Street.

Repairing, Boiling in Wax,
Mounting, etc.

New Store.—947 Broadway, and
179 5th Av., bet. 22d and 23d St

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.



In reply to the many inquiries made daily in regard to Meerschaum Pipes, we wish to state that we recommend, especially to the members of the Army and Navy, the **Plain Hungarian and Egg Bowls**, with **Weichsel Stems**, as Pipes which hold the most of Tobacco, and as the most durable and practical ones, they being the easiest to clean; and the **Hamburg Bowls**, having the largest surface to show color.



Being represented extensively in the Army and Navy by our goods, and the members thereof being mostly smokers, we are desirous to have our Pipes, which are considered equalled by none, more extensively used by the members of the Army and Navy, and therefore offer them at the following prices:

We will sell a No. 3 Pipe for \$5, and charge \$1 additional for every number higher; therefore No. 4 costs \$6, No. 6 \$8, No. 8 \$10, etc., etc. Pipes from No. 4 to 8 are considered fair-sized ones; from No. 9 upward, large ones.

The price is included a case and a Weichsel stem.

Good **Amber Mouthpieces for Weichsel Stems** we will sell from \$1 to \$2.50 a piece.

We will send by express, to collect on delivery amount and charges.

In conclusion, we wish to state that we will readily give every information in regard to Meerschaum, based on twenty-eight years' experience in the trade, having received our diploma in 1839 by the respective Commissions in Europe, and will ever uphold the fair fame we have acquired in the introduction of the Manufacture of Genuine Meerschaum Goods into this country.

We will cut Pipes of any shape or design, mount Pipes, do repairing, boiling, and polishing. Also Amber-work done; and main of all, charge moderate prices.

POLAK & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF GENUINE MEER-CHAUM GOODS.

STORES: { Wholesale, at No. 43 MAIDEN LANE,

{ Retail, at 27 JOHN STREET.

LETTER-BOX 5,846.

ARMY REFERENCES.

U. S. Grant, General U. S. A. D. M. Lee, Lieutenant Thirty-seventh U. S. I.
Robert Anderson, Brevet Major-General U. S. A. A. E. Woolron, Lieutenant Thirty-sixth U. S. I.
General Frank Wheaton. Jas. Humbert, Lieutenant Eighth U. S. I.
A. S. Webb, Brevet Major-General U. S. A. J. H. Kendrick, Lieutenant Seventh U. S. I.
Geo. E. Glenn, Major U. S. A. Captain Franklin, U. S. N.
J. D. Jones, Brevet Major U. S. A. W. H. McPherson, Lieutenant U. S. N.
F. B. Dewees, Captain Second U. S. Cav. J. S. Cunningham, P. M., U. S. N.
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CAP ORNAMENTS and CORDS, GOLD LOOPS, LACES and CLOTH, conforming to the NEW NAVY REGULATIONS, Now Ready.

FULL DRESS BELTS for all grades, from Admiral to Midshipman, now ready.

REGALIA, CHURCH, and THEATRICAL GOODS.

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RAILROAD COMPANIES supplied with Caps, Buttons, etc., for the uniforming of Employees. FENCING MATERIALS AND BOXING GLOVES. SILK, BUNTING AND MUSLIN FLAGS. BANNERS made to order. Agents for AMERICAN BUNTING.

ICE MACHINES,

For Army and Navy Uses,

For

Officers' Messes, and Hospitals,

costing from \$25 to \$250 each, producing from

FIVE POUNDS to TWO HUNDRED POUNDS

per hour. Are not likely to get out of order, worked

by hand and can be used by any servant. Will

make Ice in any temperature, and costs only the

labor necessary to work it.

Hospital Surgeons ordering them, the cost will be allowed by the auditing officer of the Army Medical Bureau.

Fuller information will be furnished on application.

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TAILORS.

No. 763 BROADWAY,

BET. EIGHTH AND NINTH STS. New York.

Army, Navy, and Citizens' Clothing

OFFICERS' UNIFORM,

Both

FULL-DRESS

and UNDRESS,

for the

Army, Navy,

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National Guard,

Made promptly in

FIRST-CLASS STYLE,

and at

MODERATE PRICES.

TO LET, VERY REASONABLY, AN

unusually snug and convenient house, in

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